The Bombay Gazette.

135

[With Supplement.

No. 9,896—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 9. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	200	R. Collin.	11th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2800	300	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw.	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Aug.
(s) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.

(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1880, at 6 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

26th July, 1880.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

JOHN DIXON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DIXON, deceased, European inhabitant, Surveyor of Shipping and Lloyd's Surveyor, who died on the 23rd day of May, 1880, and PROBATE of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES THORBURN, Esq., a partner in the Firm of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. in Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of September next to send to the said James Thorburn at Bombay the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. Immediately after the said last mentioned date the said Executor will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, shall have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of July 1880.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Executor.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of no-less than 150 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January next.

The Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MALSEY ASSOO, GUNPUT NUPPOO, NURSEY MAHANJEE, and PAEMVIR LILA, of Bombay, Hindoo Visa Oswal Dhera Vasi inhabitant, have contracted and agreed to PURCHASE from MAHIMASAGURJEE VINAYSAGURJEE, the hereditaments and premises hereinbelow firstly described, and from SHIVJEE MEGHJEE, the hereditaments and premises hereinbelow secondly described. *Firstly.*—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, on the West side of Chinch Bunder Second Row, containing by admeasurement 2,060 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee and partly by the property of David Hayim, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dhunbai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, on or towards the East partly by the property of David Hayim and partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Bhawoo Madhowjee and partly by the property of Khoja Purdhan Rowjee and partly by the ground of Ruttonjee Bomanjee, on or towards the West partly by the house of Kondajee Nowjee and partly by the public passage and partly by the house of Babajee Wittoba and partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Ludha Luckoo, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 271. *Secondly,*—All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Chinch Bunder Second Row, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement 173 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the passage belonging to the said house and partly by the house of Esrail Haimjee Devasha, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Second Row, on or the South by the passage belonging to the said house and by a house of the said Bhawoo bin Mahadjee, and on or towards the West by the land of Parsee Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM on the said two plots of land and premises or either of them, or on any part thereof, by way of mortgage, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row. WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of August 1880.

SHAPURJEE AND THAKURDASS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship JANET COURT, arrived from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS. On failing which Captain Jackman will land the same at the Consignees' risk and expense.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jackman.

Bombay, 7th August 1880.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, Albert size, per box Re. 1-4; by Post Re. 1-12.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES, in the above Company, can now be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th August 1880.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1880-81.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES for the principal Races at this Meeting are due on the 14th instant.

ENTRIES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES and those sent by telegram must be confirmed by letter.

Prospectuses sent post free on application.

CHARLES HARTLEY,
Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Races.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. VISHWANATH MADHOWJEE ZOUBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground at Cumballa Hill, New Road, measuring 25,259 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said road, on the North by the property of the Honourable Mr. Morarjee Gocooldass, C. I. E., on the West by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, and on the South by the property of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said property, or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without any regard to any claims, and the claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of August 1880.

RAHIMTOOLA M. SAYANI,
Solicitor for the Purchasers.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાંનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share is DECLARED PAYABLE for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th August, 1880, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th August 1880.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 9th August to the 14th August, 1880, both days inclusive.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાશ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole and Rs. 20 per quarter share is DECLARED PAYABLE for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th August, 1880, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૰ મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th August 1880.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 9th August, to 14th August, 1880, both days inclusive.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in few doses. In ordinary Cold when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, 19, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1880, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of:—

1st. CANCELLING the Special Resolutions published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Bombay Sammachar* of the 25th March and 5th April, 1880, and passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held on the 5th April, 1880, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 18th May, 1880, for the purpose of (1) VOLUNTARILY WINDING UP the FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED; (2) FORMING TWO NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, viz. "The Bombay Building and Bhownuggur Press Company, Limited" and "New Fort Press Company, Limited"; (3) the distribution of Rs. 30,000 amongst the Shareholders; and (4) the appointment of and powers conferred on Liquidators.

2nd. For the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st July, 1880, and confirming their Acts and Proceedings since 18th May 1880.

By Order of the Liquidators,

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th August 1880.

LETTER BARS.

GRADUATED for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer,*" and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	CARLOWITZ,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	SPIRITS,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	LIQUEURS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	BEERS AND CIDERS.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

FRENCH BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate,	per dozen	32 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit	„	29 0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit	„	25 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CARFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a eat luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
„ Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„ „
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Silk	„ 25	„ „

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.

With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.
Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

• • • •

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

• • • •

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts fee extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and 10 per lb.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions, specially put up for the undersigned.

Traders and purchasers of large quantities liberally dealt with.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

Per Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.

Per pound in bulk quoted on application.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

([a] j = o)

THE Crystaline representative of Indian Cinchona Bark. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor alkaloids of Cinchona.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations on application.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. An enormous consumption in the Bombay Presidency and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"A boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."
"Efficacious, and shall be glad to recommend it."

Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists and Manufacturers,
(Wholesale Price List on receipt of Card)
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—COMMANDERS and OFFICERS of VESSELS are hereby informed that at HAMILTON'S, only three minutes' drive from the Dock, they will find all the accommodation and comfort of a first-class ENGLISH HOTEL and RESTAURANT Table d'Hote Tiffin, 1-30. Dinner 7-30 p.m. The coolest and most comfortable Billiard Room in Bombay. H. HAMILTON & Co.

TENT PEGGING and TILTING at the Ring on TUESDAY EVENING 5-45 in front of the Gymkhana.

TEMPLE BAR.—During the REPAIRS to the KITCHEN COLD TIFFINS and COLD SUPPERS can only be SUPPLIED until further notice.

WANTED, NEW or SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE, full size, complete. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Proprietor, Lanowlie Hotel, Lanowlie.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE; in quarts Rs. 43-8 and in 2 doz. pints Rs. 47. To be had at EDULJEE BEJUNJI LAKDAVALA, 159, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row Bombay.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. RENE DE St. QUENTIN by Mr. ERNEST DESCHAMPS is hereby CANCELLED.

By Order,
HENRI BERTET,
Attorney to E. Deschamps.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, it is hereby notified that the POWER of ATTORNEY therein referred to is CANCELLED on account of Mr. E. DESCHAMPS having CEASED to carry on BUSINESS in BOMBAY.

R. DE St. QUENTIN.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

Bombay. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

Bombay. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 477 of 1878.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow and Administratrix of RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MONEY-BAG, otherwise called RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MUNIBECK, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, residing in a house assessed under No. 59, situate at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay........ Plaintiff.

vs.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR, residing in a house assessed under No. 72, situate at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay and CASSEELALL MEETHALALL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house assessed under No. —, situate at Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay........ Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Back Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to the property as containing 1,319 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,282 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,224, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 195, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the south by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusjee Maneckjee Damkawalla and now belonging to Rustomjee Ardasier Wadia, and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaeed and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Lane, which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, stable and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to this property as containing by admeasurement 1,288 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,282 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,224, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 196, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 1 hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the east by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaeed and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Reverend Mr. Stothert.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner and at the Office of the Plaintiff, Messrs. PRESCOTT and WINTER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of June 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

THE Bombay Mails of 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on Thursday.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report no change in the quotations for either Consols or French Rentes, which are quoted at 97⅛ and Fcs. 119 respectively. In Indian Government Securities Fours are still quoted at 81, but Fours-and-a-half have declined ⅛th and are quoted at 87⅝.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is partially 1s. per quarter lower.

The Manchester market for Piece Goods yesterday was quiet, and prices for 39 inch Shirting were 1½d. per piece lower, 7 lbs. being quoted at 6s. and 8¼lbs. at 7s. 1½d. per piece; 45 inch Mulls were 1d. per piece lower; full average being now quoted at 3s. 1½d. per piece. Other quotations for goods, according to Reuter, were unchanged, but 40's Mule Twist, good second quality, was quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower. The shipments of Goods and Yarns for the East during the month of July were very heavy, and show a marked increase in June shipments both to Bombay and Calcutta. For this port the quantity of Grey Goods shipped is 36 against 28¾ millions of yards, and of Yarns 800,000 against 500,000 lbs.; Dyed and Printed Goods show a slight decrease. To Calcutta the shipments of Greys amount to 90½ millions against 69 millions of yards last month, and Colored and Printed Goods 15 millions against 12¼ millions yards. Shipments to Madras are also larger.

The Cotton market in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet; the day's sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats; prices were the same as on Thursday. To-day the day's sales amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Prices unchanged.

From our usual weekly figures given below it will be seen that the visible supply of Cotton has been further decreased by 110,000 bales during the week, and the Liverpool stock is also reduced by 29,000 bales.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	1530000	1241190	1296130
„ „ of Surats ...	4530 0	461040	341790
Stock in Liverpool	716000	502620	598730
„ London	56000	52300	13870
American Afloat............	170000	25000	31000
E. Indian „	110000	165000	136000
	1052000	744920	779600
Price of Mid Uplands....	6 13-16d.	6 5-16d.	6⅝d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 15-16	5 3-16	5 5-16d.
Difference...	1⅞d.	1⅛d.	1 5-16d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 9-16 cents. per lb. and Futures at 10·57 cents, or 01 cent. per lb. higher. To-day's messages quote Mid. Uplands at 6 23-32d. and Futures at 6 5-32 per lb. The weekly figures compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz.:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	9000	3500	3500
„ Exports to U.K....	24000	9000	8000
„ „ „ Cont.........	8000	3000	3000
Total Recpt. since 1st Sept...	4880600	4431400	4226100
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2516000	2024000	1983400
„ „ to Continent „ ...	1290800	1395000	1327400
„ Stock at the ports....	175000	106000	64000

BAR SILVER in London yesterday closed at 52 13-16 per lb. or 1-16th lower than on Thursday.

EXCHANGE opened here weak, and before the close rates gave way fully 1-16d per Rupee all round. As usual on Mail day there was not much doing, but telegrams from Calcutta reported great weakness there, and the decline in Silver in London had together a depressing influence on this market. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 ½d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic	...	1s. 8 7-32d.	„
„ 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 ⅜d.	„
Credits 3 „	...	1s. 8 ½d.	„
Documents 3 „	...	1s. 8 17-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	...	2·16½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very dull to-day, and neither sellers nor buyers have shown any disposition to operate. We quote four per cents Rs. 96 1-16 to 96⅛; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104⅝. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94¼. Five per cent Municipal Loan Rs 103⅞.

SHARES.—The Market is dull, and any change in rates has been in favour of buyers. Among Press Companies Apollos have declined Rs. 20, Berars Rs. 5, and Colabas Rs. 25 per share. Mill shares are fairly steady at about yesterday's rates. Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Companies are unchanged.

COTTON.—Telegrams from Khangaum report that favourable rains are falling, and that prospects for the growing crops are now favourable. So that there is now little doubt but that the rains will now spread throughout the Berars. Here there has been nothing doing to-day as Mail day, and the rain have together stopped the little demand that previously existed.

LINSEED.—There is very little doing, but holders are firm at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—The market is dull at Rs. 6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged at 20s. per ton for Liverpool and 30s. per ton (paid here) for the Adriatic and Mediterranean ports.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Patshumba, 544 tons, Captain D. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 6th August, from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Mandello and twenty-five deck.

THE Ship Janet Court, 995 tons, Captain W. A. Jackman, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from London (3rd May) with the following cargo:—30 casks beer, 1,300 cases brandy, 41 casks blacking, 78 packages earthenware, 30 packages acid, 330 packages gunpowder, 6 cases slates, 136 cases gin, 11 cases lamps, 150 cases matches, 17 casks ink, 17 cases cots, 150 packages bricks, 202 packages color and paint, 41 packages oilman-stores, 149 packages papers, 235 packages oil, 125 packages turpentine, 156 packages goods, 13 packages piecegoods, 500 casks cement, and 813 cases window glass. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Janet Court..........	Jackman	London, May 3.
	Pachumba (s).........	Mitchell	Bussorah, July 23.
7	Chinsura (s)...........	Gavin............	Calcutta, July 12.
8	L. Collingwood (s).	Ashby	London, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Calcutta (s)	Magenis.........	Kurrachee.
	Deccan (s)	Anderson	Southampton.

The steamer Henry Balckow, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 4 Pemba (s)..............Guy ....Singapore, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.—Steamers Mercedes, Scindia and Curlew.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
5	Castlemaine	....	Mauritius.
6	Meinam (s)	....	Galle and Pondicherry.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
5	Dorunda (s)............	....	Calcutta and London.
	Hensada (s)............	....	Coconada.
	Chindwara (s).........	....	Bombay and S. Ports.
6	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Culna (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—18 cases pale ale Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana—40 barrels whiting Byramjee Nusserwanjee, 50 casks beer Sorabjee Rustomjee's sons, 333 cases window glass Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—30 packages dry white lead Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co, 30 drums turpentine Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—8 cases glassware Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—75 cases brandy Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—55 bales cotton wast Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—17 cases mother-o'-pearl shells Abdoola Moosa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Albula s—250 cwts linseed Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—17,785 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—74 cwts samada stone, Abdool Cadur Essmaljee, 42 cwts red raisin E F Goolamhoosein, 269 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 270 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram, 78 bales cotton and 35 bales twist Tata and Co, 50 bales twist Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass, 24 bales twist Mahamed Oomer and Co, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 24 bales twist Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khalick, 85 cwts sandalwood P F Tulatee, 59 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Arbuthnot, Captain, R A., on duty, from Poona.
Damania, Surg, on duty, from Surat.

AUGUST 7.

Bonomi, Lieut, 4th King's Own, on duty, from Poona.
Moore, Captain, 4th King's Own on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 7.

Peile, Col, R A, on duty, to England.
Bryden, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Ogilvie, Col, Comst Dept, Medl Cert, to England.
Keays, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Arbuthnot, Captain, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Elliot, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of Phthisis pulmonalis, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food. Dr. DELEENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 6th August 1880.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Sind Horse—Captain F Abbott, Squadron Officer (officiating 3rd Squadron Commander), vice Captain Loch, seconded.

3rd Regiment N L I—Colonel J Clements, 2nd in command, Offg Commandant), to be Commandant; Lieutenant Colonel J K Strutt, Wing Commander (Offg 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, and Major C W Yorge, Staff Corps (Offg Wing Commander), to be Wing Commander, in succession to Colonel Houghton, who vacates on attaining the Colonel's allowance, dated 2nd August 1880.

Purandhur Sanitarium—Lieutenant D A K Chapman, 29th Foot, to be Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Inglefield, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, proceeded on service.

Capt A W Ferrer, B Baty 2nd Bgde, is appointed Adjt to the R A Mhow Division, vice Robson, deceased.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Govr, Lieut the Honorable G F H Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp, is appointed orderly officer to Maj Genl K Phayre, C B., Comdg Reserve Division, Kandahar Field Force, and will travel expeditiously by sea and rail under para 188 clause I (i. e.) Part I and para 159, clause IV, Part II, of the Transport Regulations.

Capt W O Smith, G Baty 2nd Bgde, is attached for duty to F Baty 2nd Bgde, R A, and will join it at once under clause VII para 160, Transport Regulations Part II.

The undermentioned officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the C-in-C for duty in the Field are attached to the Sappers and Miners:—

Lieut E C Salisbury, R E, and Lieut W A E St. Clair, R E.

Surgn Maj O Codrington, having been relieved of the duties of the Offg Secy to the Surgn Genl, H M's Forces in Bombay, is placed on general duty Presidency Circle, from the 30th July inclusive.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Col M R Haig, S C, Settlement Officer, Sind, 19th June 1880.
Capt R A Prideaux, Genl List, Adjt, 6th Regt N I, 2nd Aug 1880.

The undermentioned passed Hospl Apprentice is promoted to Asst Apothecary (2nd class) to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Apothecary Gordon.

J A Mascarenhas, No 251, with effect from 21st July 1880.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed:—1st Brigade 2nd Division Kandahar Field Force Order—Dated 15th July 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut P St L W Wood, 2nd Battn 11th Foot, to be orderly officer to Bgde Genl Wood, Comdg the Bgde.

The following order is confirmed:—

7th Foot—(2nd Battn) Regtl Order dated 7th July 1880, M H Clowes and Lieut, G F Taunder, Interpreter having been reported unfit for duty from the 21st May and 30th May respectively, Lieut R P B Rodick and Lieut G C Herbert will perform their respective duties in addition to their own.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Maj C Collingwood (No. 5 Baty 11th Bgde) from 29th June 1880 to 29th December 1880 in extension in England on medical certificate.

Lieut A Mathews (No 15 Batty 9th Brigade) from 15th July 1880 to 14th October 1880 in extension in England, on medical certificate.

3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry—Capt M W Stevens, to remain at Poona from 3rd Aug to 2nd Sept 1880 on medical certificate.

7th Regt N I—Capt J A Rowlandson to remain in Bombay from 27th July to 26th Aug 1880 in extension on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, 8th August 1880.

The Commandant has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the officers and members of the Corps the following reply from Government to the offer recently made by him tendering the services of the Regt for garrison or any other duty the Bombay Government might detail themfor.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. No 83 P
Poona, August 7.

Letter from the Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps No G dated 5th August 1880.

In consequence of the number of European troops which are on field service at present and the fact that more are under orders for Afghanistan, I have the honour respectfully to tender the services of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for garrison or any other duty which the Govt may be pleased to detail them for.

This offer I should add comes from myself as from all the Senior Officers present with the Corps awaiting a reply.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, whilst fully appreciating the loyal and ready offer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to undertake garrison or any other duty in Bombay which Government may be pleased to detail them for, feels that the sacrifices which such an offer involves could only be accepted in the face of a very pressing emergency. Such necessity has not arisen. The offer must, therefore be declined for the present, but the thanks of the Govt are due and are hereby tendered to the Commandant, the officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Cor s for their very soldierlike readiness upon which Govt confidently rely.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel.
Acting Secy to Govt

To the Commandant B. V. R. C. the Adjt Genl.
The Qr Master Genl.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson, B and D—Vussonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjiwan Lilladhur—Smith and F.
32-80—Smith and F—Neemchund Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 149 of 1879.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

257-80—Jefferson B and D—Jairam Luckmidass vs Bai Dhunbai and another—T bin and R.
261-80—In person—Girwardass Govindass vs Narayen Crushna Laud—Chalk and W.
265-80—M H Khan—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Ebram and another vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and another—Hore C and B.
269-80—In person—Mowla Suglajee vs Cursetbai and others.
For further Direction and costs on Commissioner's Report.
421-78—Prescot and W—Wishwanath Madhowjee Zooba and others vs The Hon John Marriott—Hearn C and L.

LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Muncbershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B
507-79—Craigie, L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Co M R Bruce.
128-77—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Jaffer Khimjee—Tyabjee and S.
75-79—Janardhan G—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshur vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godhole.
256-80—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookrai Khetsidass and others vs Balmookun Goolabrai and another—H W Payne.
339-79—Khunderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
149-79—Smith and F—Aga Shaik Hoosein Bebani vs Abdeen Nubbi—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

302-80—M H Khan—Haj e Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Farras Mitha—In person.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Shaik Meya bin Dadoo Meya vs Amenabee.
In person—Gunnoo Raghowjee Dalali vs Kamajee Jijajee.
In person—Ramjee bin Cusaba vs Camajee Jijajee.

LONG CAUSES.

46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.
90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.
186-80—Balkrishna and B (for pauper) Nurbudabai vs Madhew Narayen and others—In person.
532-79—Rahimtoola M Sayani—Lohabin vs Jefferbhoy G olam Hoosein—Macfarlane and G.
648-79—Macfarle and G—Jefferbhoy Goolam Hoosen vs Mahomedbhoy Rowjee and another—Rahimtoola M Sayani.
213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Korijee vs Mooljee Canjee—Hore C and B.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
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acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
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B. S. MADON & Co.
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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

OWING to GREAT FLOODS the CROSSING of the Nerbudda River is INTERRUPTED for THROUGH TRAFFIC. Immediate arrangements will be made for a temporary crossing.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th August, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GRIERSON—July 30th, at Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire, Mary McCulloch, widow of the late Dr. D. Grierson, Bombay Medical Service.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—July 6th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Major Charles Grant, Political Agent, Muscat, of a daughter.

JOPP—July 30th, at Satara, the wife of C. H. Jopp, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—COSSERAT—August 7th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon, F. L. Sharpin, William Harrison, to Annie Cosserat. No cards.

DEATHS.

TUCKER—August 7th, at Bombay, John Melville Tucker, Her Majesty's Customs Preventive Service, of Valvular disease of the heart, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

IN our telegraphic columns this morning will be found a considerable amount of interesting information from the theatre of war, General Roberts yesterday set out from Kabul upon his long and arduous march *via* Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar. Very elaborate political arrangements have, it appears, been made to neutralize the ill-will of the Ghazni faction and keep the tribes along the 400 miles of road from opposing or molesting General Roberts's Division. Influential sirdars accompany or precede the column, and we are informed that Mushki Alam's eldest son is one of these messengers of peace. It is somewhat significantly stated that influence has been "brought to bear on Mahomed Jan to secure his inaction until it is seen how Ayub Khan will withstand the British advance." The foresight shown by the politicals in Kabul in making all these arrangements entitled them to great credit. It is to be hoped that the sirdars who have so readily fallen in with the views of Mr. Lepel Griffin and his advisers and consented to act as intermediates between the relieving column and the excited tribes, will be as good as their word and for once belie the reputation which Afghan sirdars have acquired for themselves and their countrymen in the matter of public faith. The Amir is stated by the Press Commissioner to be supplying baggage animals and provisions for the use of General Roberts's force. He is also, it is added, detaining the principal Ghilzai chiefs in his camp until the force which begins to retire from Sherpur to-morrow shall have reached Gandamak. There appears to be no reason thus far to suspect the good faith of the Amir himself, but it remains to be seen what the attitude of the Ka[illegible] and the tribes will be when General Roberts's 9,000 men are away towards Kandahar and the rest of our forces are at Gandamak. It is useless to disguise the fact that we must be prepared for a sudden renewal of hostilities in Eastern Afghanistan while the bulk of our forces are preparing to crush Ayub Khan in the neighbourhood of Kandahar. If the Government foresees this possibility, nay this probability, they will take such precautions in time as will prevent the resumption of the war on the Kabul side from placing either the Kandahar column or that at Gandamak in jeopardy. Provident fear is the mother of safety; it would be imbecility of the most pronounced type to trust to the professions and offers of service which the members of the Ghazni faction make with such suspicious alacrity within ten days of the success which Ayub has obtained for their cause in the open field.

From Kandahar itself we have but little news. Col. St. John, writing on the 3rd instant, states that beyond slight skirmishes between the country people and troops covering working parties nothing had occurred for the three previous days. He mentions as a report that Ayub Khan intended to reach Kokeran, which is seven miles from Kandahar, on the 4th or the 5th. But according to a telegram from our Kurrachee correspondent it would appear that the main body of Ayub Khan's troops were but one day's march from Kandahar. However this may be, preparations for the defence of the city were being pushed forward energetically, all the buildings outside the walls were in course of demolition, and nearly the whole of the Pathan population had either left or been expelled. As the garrison is provisioned for two months and is amply supplied with ammunition there is no ground for anxiety as to the result of a siege in case Ayub should decide upon trying his guns upon the defences of the place. There is no doubt that the tribes are in movement throughout the length and breath of Southern Afghanistan. Col. St. John mentions that the tribesmen are skirmishing with the troops, demolishing the buildings around the city, and we know that the population is harassing the posts on both sides of the Kojuck Pass; our Special Correspondent, telegraphing to us from Mach on Saturday, stated that it was reported there that Chaman itself had been taken by the enemy. A similar report has been in circulation for the last 48 hours in Bombay, but we have received no confirmation of it, and as it is known that Chaman was garrisoned by a well provided force of 600 men with two guns, it is altogether improbable that undisciplined villagers could have carried it, however vigorous they may have delivered their attack. The report which is also mentioned by our Special Correspondent that 4,000 Kakers are in the vicinity of Quetta may be and no doubt is an exaggeration, but the fact that such rumours are afloat shows in what a state of excitement the whole of that region must be and how urgent is the necessity to strengthen with all speed the force under General Phayre.

THE Government of Lord Ripon does not, it must be confessed, compare favourably with that of Lord Lytton in respect to the fulness and frankness of its avowal of untoward events. When the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite took place last year the late Viceroy communicated through the Press Commissioner every detail as soon as it was known. The best and fullest as well as the earliest account of that great misfortune was given to the Press and the public by the Government of whose policy it seemed the most conclusive condemnation. Nothing was held back; no delay was interposed, all was made known without hesitation or reserve. In respect to the disaster which has now befallen us the Government of India observes a reticence for which there is no justification. To say nothing of the tardiness with which any connected account of the disaster and the circumstances which led up to it was given to the public, it is a sufficient commentary upon the timid secretiveness of the Government that it has not up to the present hour, twelve days after the defeat, ventured to give any of the details as to the order of battle observed by General Burrows before and during the engagement, or of the reasons which decided that officer to leave his position at Khuskhi Nakud—where he was presumably well posted—to attack an army known to be superior in numbers and in artillery and who had besides the advantage of the ground. It cannot be supposed that the Government is not in possession of these facts, or that it is still ignorant of the military explanation of the enigma that a cavalry charge of not very well mounted or very highly trained Afghans should have proved successful against regular troops armed with breechloaders and long practised in their use. Whatever the reasons which seemed to General Burrows sufficient to justify his abandoning his own position to assail his enemy, he did not carry out his movement to its logical conclusion—namely, to come to close quarters, and try the effect of momentum and the moral advantage which those who attack always possess, upon the partially disciplined Asiatics led by Ayub. He stopped for four hours to try the effect of the fire of six guns (or of twelve if we are to include the Wali's battery) upon a park of thirty-six. Why was the force halted while this hopeless contest was maintained? There may be an explanation, but the Government of India, if it possesses any, does not see fit to give it to the public. We have already stated that we have been informed from several sources that General Primrose was by no means unconscious of the danger which General Burrows's weak brigade incurred when left on the Helmund after the defection of the Wali's infantry, and that he desired to recall the force to Kandahar, but was overruled from Simla and ordered to leave it where it was. If this be indeed true, as we are confidently assured that it is, the silence of the Simla authorities on the subject may be understood, but in any case the absence of information as to the circumstances in which so unpardonable a strategic blunder as that of leaving General Burrows "in the air," seventy miles from all help, contrasts unfavourable with the amplitude of the information at once accorded by the late Government in respect to the strength of the escort which accompanied the murdered Envoy to Kabul. The public do not ask for information of a nature to interfere with the secrecy and effect of military movements. If it be desired to keep back the number of the relieving forces, or the time of their march or the routes which they will take, not an objection will be made. But upon those points no secrecy is observed, it being perfectly well known that the Afghans do not learn those details in India, but judge roughly from what is taking place before their eyes in Afghanistan as to what may be in store for them. It is upon matters that the Afghans are better acquainted with than we can ever be, that the Government of India bids the Press Commissioner observe a provoking and useless silence. Every detail of the battle of Khushki Nakud is perfectly well known not only to Ayub's army, but to all the tribesmen in arms from Kandahar to Chaman. The extent of the disaster, the mistakes which led to the battle and to the loss of it, have been known throughout Southern Afghanistan for the last ten days. If the Government of India is really in ignorance of any essential detail, it is time that it sent for some German subaltern to organise a new Intelligence Department which will serve it better than it is now served. When the Girishk column was retiring from the Helmund, because there were absolutely no supplies to be obtained there, it received a copy of the *Kandahar News* containing a telegram from the Press Commissioner, stating that the column was stationed at Girishk, because of the abundance of the supplies to its hand along the Helmund! The officer who recounted the fact to a friend in Bombay said that it proved that diplomacy had nothing to do with truth. We do not go so far; we complain simply that the diplomacy which seeks to partially conceal events which it is impossible to conceal wholly, is not at all so clever as no doubt it is thought to be at Simla. Mystery is the fruitful mother of rumours, and it is not every one who can tell when rumours are either exaggerated or untrue. In the bazaars when news is not forthcoming it is invented, and at once passes current, however fantastic or improbable the fabrication may be. The one way to put an end to the prevailing anxiety and expectancy out of which so many mischievous and alarming reports spring like noisome fungi, is to state frankly and at once all that is known. The Government of Lord Ripon should emulate the redeeming virtue of the Lytton administration and make a clean breast of all it knows about a disaster, the magnitude of which cannot be in any way diminished by futile efforts to keep some of the details from the knowledge of the public.

THE weekly report of the Chamber of Commerce issued on Saturday last brings the details of the trade to the end of July, and is very gratifying as showing a large increase in the exports of merchandise. As there have been no general complaints about business this year, we may conclude that our merchants have had a good as well as an active season. For convenience of comparison we give the principal item in a tabular form—

		Seven months. 1879.	Seven months. 1880.
Cotton	Bales	551,978	816,036
Wool.............	„	40,228	59,506
Linseed	cwt.	421 931	1,400,318
Wheat	„	8,590	1,075,509
Coffee	„	90,969	106,895

It will be seen that cotton has increased 48 per cent, wool 47 per cent., linseed 230 per cent, wheat 12,304 per cent (!) and coffee 18 per cent. No little part of the enormous increase in wheat shipment is owing to the opening of the short distance of the Rajpootana railway. There is still a good deal of wheat and seeds to go forward, and our stock of cotton here is much larger than for many monsoons, so that prospects for the rest of the year may well encourage our merchants.

WE hear that Major Morse, of the 9th N. I. was wounded while dislodging from the sungars—or stone entrenchments—thrown up at this side of the Khojak Pass. The work was very gallantly effected by a party of the 9th engaged, and according to one account ten men were killed and three wounded, amongst the latter being the Major.

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

IN our Supplement to-day we give a small but very clear and accurate map of the part of Afghanistan affected by the operations in connection with the defence and the relief of Kandahar. By a glance at this map the reader can see the relative position of Kandahar with respect to Quetta, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Ghazni and Kabul on the south and east and with regard to Girishk, Khushk-i-Nakud and Herat on the west and north.

In the Supplement we re-publish from MacGregor's "Central Asia" an account of Kandahar, its population and fortifications, which will be read with interest at the present time, although it is some years since the account was compiled for official use.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 8.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy but fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 79; barometer 29·870. Fall of rain 78 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather fine and rainy; wind W.; thermometer 77·5, 78; barometer 29·95, 29·9. Fall of rain 52 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. moderate; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 75 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	40	77	43	96	36	87	40	73
Aug. 6 Friday	0	40	....		....		....	
7 Saturday...........	0	8	0	48	0	30	0	70
8 Sunday	....		0	15	0	16	0	5
Total...........	41	25	44	59	37	33	41	48
Total Fall, Aug. 8, 1879...	41	80	49	55	*		53	23

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, August 3.—A general fall of the barometer has set in since yesterday, together with a slight but general rise of temperature. A barometric depression exists in the extreme north-west corner of the Bay of Bengal between Saugor Island and False Point, with the usual cyclonic incurvature of the winds It is local and of no great significance. Heavy rain is reported from several stations in Bengal, *viz.*, Hazaribagh 2¼ inches, Chittagong 2 inches, Saugor Island 11-tenths, and Cuttack 12-tenths; elsewhere smaller quantities. In the North Western Provinces, Cawnpore has 3-tenths, and Muttra 8 tenths. In the Punjab, Simla has 1½ inches, Rawalpindi 1-third inch, and Jullunder (on the 1st) 3 inches. In Rajpootana and Central India, Nusseerabad 3-tenths, Morar ½ inch, Goona 11-tenths, Rutlam 1 inch. In the Central Provinces and Berar none reported. In Bombay, Deesa ¼ inch, Ahmedabad 1-tenth, Satara ½ inch, Goa ½ inch, Belgaum ½ inch. In Madras, Cochin 1 inch. HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through consumptive disease, has been completely cured by the use of your Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever. EDWIN GREENWOOD, Cape, Negro Island, Shelburne.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JULY 16.

FROM all I can hear it is most probable that Sir Charles Ellice will succeed Sir John Michel next month as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and in his turn be succeeded by Sir Alfred Horsford, as Adjutant General at the Horse Guards. Certainly whatever may be the merits and services of Sir Charles Ellice, he has been abundantly rewarded without crowning his prizes with the Irish command. As to Sir Alfred Horsford the chief objection to him among officers of the army is that he is indolent, and that as Military Secretary he constantly, and to all appearance wantonly, refused audiences to officers of high rank who had come in many cases from a long distance to see him on military business. He is, however, a man of great ability and extensive experience, and no one can be more agreeable when he chooses.

Passing from Windsor to Paris, I have a few words to say about the review at the latter place, which also occurred last Wednesday. The review was preceded by the presentation of colours to deputations of every regiment, both in the active and the territorial army. This is the fifth presentation of colours during the present century. As you are aware the new colours have no eagle. I cannot imagine any nation being so petty as to discard an emblem with which so much of the national glory is associated. But nothing connected with politics or dynasties seems to be too petty, too vulgar, or too disgraceful for the demagogues who now control the destinies of France. The very selection of the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille for a national *fete* shows that the French can have no sense of decency. Anything more brutal, more cowardly, more treacherous, and more foul than the capture of the Bastille cannot be conceived. The heroism was on the part of DeLaunay, the commandant of the Bastille, his 100 Invalids and the small detachment of Swiss. DeLaunay and many of his garrison, be it remembered, were murdered after they had surrendered on promise of quarter. The review itself was a success, though the performance of the troops in marching past was unequal. In physique the line were very inferior to the Territorials. The cavalry are reported to have much improved lately, and this tallies with what I myself observed last autumn.

Last Saturday I was present at a review in Hyde Park by the Duke of Cambridge of the Royal London Militia and the London Rifle Brigade Volunteers. Though the companies were weak the marching past was indifferent, but the battalion manœuvres which followed were performed fairly well. The officers quartered at Aldershot are not quite certain whether Sir Daniel Lyson's assumption of command will be a blessing or otherwise. He is courteous, clever, accomplished, but then he is "a devil of a soldier," and disquieting rumours have been flying about that Sir Daniel entertained the intention of marching columns out and making them bivouack for the night. The British officer suffers hardships on active service with great cheerfulness, but he kicks against unnecessary discomfort, involved in what he terms "playing at soldiers." Still I cannot but think that an occasional rehearsal of the bivouack is a good thing, for our men are by no means handy or capable of taking care of themselves when the ordinary routine is particularly helpless being. In fact, the British soldier is a departed from and requires every thing to be donefor him. There was no bivouacking when the division marched to Windsor, but in every other particular matters were conducted as if the force were in an enemy's country, patrols being sent out and pickets established, &c. After the review the rain came down in torrents and the troops were thoroughly wetted. This soaking must have spoilt the best tunic worn by the line—the Guards wore their old tunics—and this fact suggests the propriety of substituting some other colour for red. It is the natural colour of our infantry and possesses the advantage of not showing blood so plainly as any other colour. On the other hand it is easily stained by perspiration or wet, and, in short, is only suited for parade purposes in cold weather. After all, too, the artillery and many of the cavalry regiments wear blue, and eight battalions of riflemen dark green.

A War Office circular notifies that adjutants of the Volunteer force being also officers of the regular army are to enjoy the precedence of their army rank save when they are brevet majors, in which case they will not take precedence or exercise command over the regimental majors of their regiments. Captain W. L. Pitt, 55th Regiment, and Captain W. A. Smail, 36th Regiment, are appointed adjutants to the 1st Cumberland Rifle Volunteers and to the 15th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—London Scottish—respectively; Captain Walker, Adjutant of the 2nd Surrey R. V., has rejoined his regiment, the 42nd Highlanders. The Horse Guards has apparently just passed through a financial crisis for the celebrated and almost sacred clock has been whitewashed. About time; it was for during several days this year that clock was at a standstill. I remember when it used to be considered by soldiers the very type of accuracy.

The Wimbledon meeting is going on merrily, but there is nothing particular to chronicle. I could wish that there were some prizes for fine shooting at short distances, for skill in such sort of shooting is invaluable to soldiers skirmishing in the bush or employed at a siege.

Apropos of the Volunteers, I may mention that the Queen has in a general order congratulated the force on its twenty-first birth-day, and expressed a hope that she may before long be able to review it in Windsor Park. This is gracious and kindly of Her Majesty and will help to console the Volunteers for the cold water thrown on their ardour by the Government. What can they expect from a Government, at the head of which is a man who seems resolved to run *amock* against all respectable people and only to patronize blackguards whether individuals or nations.

Surgeon-General William Munro, C. B., has been ordered to proceed from Whitehall to Gibraltar to replace Surgeon-General Hautley Gordon who is about to retire. Surgeon General Munro is the only medical officer available, as of the other five one has just returned from active service in South Africa, and the other four are close on their retirement. It is probable that Dr. Munro will not remain long at Gibraltar, for he is undoubtedly the proper man to succeed as Director General Sir W. Muir, whose period of office will expire on the 1st April next.

Mr. W. B. Ranken has addressed a letter to the *Globe* on the subject of training schools for the army. He advocates the establishment all over the country of training schools for the army. He says:—"Such schools would not only be of incalculable benefit to thousands of youths between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, who now, unhappily, prove facile recruits to the great army of crime, but by accustoming boys from an early age to habits of discipline and obedience, would be invaluable in improving the *morale* of the army." This scheme has answered as regards the navy and wherever it has been tried as regards the army. It would cost a little money, but crime is very expensive, and a good recruit is invaluable, especially in these days of short service. The authorities, however, seem quite incapable of taking a comprehensive view of anything military.

An amusing anecdote is related of the Emperor of Germany. He paid not long ago a visit to the barracks of one of the dragoon regiments of the Guard. Whilst in the officers' mess room, he wrote with chalk some words on the back of the tunic of the senior captain without the latter being aware of the fact. Immediately afterwards laughing heartily he left the room, accompanied by the colonel of the regiment. As soon as he had departed the senior officer present walked gravely up to the senior captain and solemnly removed his epaulettes. He was completely dumb-founded at this ominous proceeding, not being aware that he had committed any offence. His alarm, however, changed into joy when the senior officer produced a pair of major's epaulettes, and proceeded to button them on the senior captain's tunic. The words written by the Emperor were: "Promoted to Major", and the whole scene had been prearranged.

Major General Dean Pitt, who was lately promoted from the command of a brigade depôt, is to get an appointment directly. Captain Becher 16th now in Madras, has been appointed Adjutant of the Hertfordshire Militia.

Colonel Wadeson, 75th Regiment, is about to retire. He rose from the ranks, obtained the Victoria Cross, and has proved himself an excellent commanding officer.

There is still a terrible dearth of military intelligence, but there is little room for doubt that next year we shall see some startling changes. I much fear [illegible] Sir Garnet Wolseley will be frequently consulted by Mr. Childers, and that his recommendations [illegible] bear great weight. It is certain, however, [illegible] his proposals will be strongly combated [illegible] the Duke of Cambridge, who, it is no secret, dislikes Sir Garnet Wolseley. At last Saturday's [illegible] Hyde Park Sir Garnet attended the Duke [illegible] it was remarkable how utterly H. R. H. ignored him. Sir Garnet has, nevertheless, the ear of the Government and much influence with the public, so I fancy he will have it a great deal his own way.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful headaches; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana.—YHOU CAPELLEANU, General Director of the Police Department, Wehedinzi, Roumania.

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR IN 1842.

THE pending investment of Kandahar gives something like the interest of current history to the record of the siege of General Nott in the same city nearly forty years ago. A few extracts from Kaye's graphic if somewhat rhetorical History will not be unacceptable to the reader who is desirous of picturing to himself the drama which is doubtless now being enacted for the second time in and around Kandahar.

At the beginning of November (1841), wrote Rawlinson, in a summary of events drawn up with such masterly distinctness and comprehensiveness, that the historian has little to do, in this place, but to submit himself to its guidence, "affairs wore a more tranquil and promising appearance in the Kandahar province than I had ever witnessed since my assumption of the charge of the agency. Akram Khan, the leader of the Derawat rebellion, captured by Lieutenant Conolly, had been executed at this place by his Majesty's orders. Eight of the most influential of his collegues had been sent by me, according to the orders of the Envoy, under the charge of Lieutenant Crawford, to Kabul; that officer having my written instructions to destroy his prisoners in the event of an attempt at rescue. The Hazareh and the Beluch tribes had been effectually conciliated; the Douranees of the northern and western districts had been humbled and overawed."

The troops then at Kandahar consisted of her Majesty's 40th Regiment; the 2nd, 16th, 38th, 40th, and 43rd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry; Captain Blood's battery (Bombay Artillery); the Shah's Horse Atillery, under Captain Anderson; some regiments of the Shah's infantry, and some detachments of Irregular Horse (Shah's and Skinner's), the weakness of the force lying in this arm. The tranquillity of the country seemed to authorise the diminution of this force, and a brigade, comprising the 16th, 42nd and 43rd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, was about to proceed, under Colonel Maclaren, to the provinces of Hindostan. On the 7th of November it commenced its march; but on the evening of that day some startling intelligence was brought into Kandahar. A detachment of 130 men under Captain Woodburn—that officer who, in the month of July, had so distinguished himself on the banks of the Helmund, in action with the Douranee rebels under Akhtar Khan—was proceeding from Kandahar to Kabul, when, on the 2nd of November, after they had passed Ghazni, they were attacked by swarms of Afghans, through whom, with consummate gallantry and skill, Woodburn fought his way to the little fort of Syedabad. The place was occupied by a man supposed to be friendly to us; and the English officer, surrounded as he was by the enemy, gladly accepted his offer of protection. But there was no safety within the fort. For a day and night he held his position against a besieging enemy, and nobly he defended himself. But his ammunition fell short; and then there came tidings of the success of the insurgents at Kabul. On this, the chief admitted parties of the enemy into the towers of his own Harem, which overlooked the courtyard, in which the sepoys were quartered. Then the massacre commenced. Many of the sepoys were killed on the spot. Others threw themselves over the walls, and were shot down outside the fort. Woodburn himself, with a few of his men, took post in a tower of their own court, and for some hours they gallantly defended themselves. But they fell at last. The enemy burnt them out; and massacred them almost to a man.

On receipt of this intelligence Rawlinson at once recommended the General to halt Maclaren's brigade. It was accordingly brought back to Kandahar. It was plain that some mischief was brewing in the country to the north. A week of doubt and anxiety passed; and then letters came from Macnaghten and Elphinstone, announcing that Kabul was in a state of insurrection, and ordering Maclaren's brigade to be despatched at once to the capital. These letters came on with indorsements from Colonel Palmer at Ghazni, and Major Leech at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which showed that in the intervening country there were signs of the coming storm.

Maclaren's brigade was a little later on despatched to the succour of Elphinstone at Kabul, but it returned upon finding the snow beginning to fall and the beasts of burden to perish. It is a curious indication of the unconscious Chauvinism of Kaye and other writers on the first Afghan war that he sneers at Maclaren's prudence in taking this step, and seems to think that the journey could have been made through the snow and the baggage animals kept alive by unfuling the British flag and singing Rule Britannia to the hostile elements. Maclaren's rtourn saved Kandahar.

Agents were sent from Kabul to stir up the tribes against the force at Kandahar. Major Rawlinson counterworked their efforts by setting the Douranees against the Barukzais, and for a time with some success. The hostile movement became formidable, and then came the question of concentration to fight the enemy, or of occupying Girishk to prevent his organising himself or getting near Kandahar. There was also a "mutiny" of some of Shah Sujah's horse of which that of Shere Ali's infantry is the counterpart on the present occasion.

A party of the Shah's horse under Captain Leeson and a detachment of Lieutenant Wilson's Jambaz, who had remained true to us in the face of strong temptation, were sent out against the mutineers. The detachment came up with the rebels about twelve miles from Kandahar. There was a brief but sturdy conflict. The mutineers charged in a body, but were gallantly met by Leeson's men; and after a hand-to-hand struggle, were broken and dispersed. Thirty of their number were killed by our cavalry, who followed up their advantage; many more were wounded, and the remainder fled in confusion to the camp of Atta Mahomed.

Two days after the defection of the Jambaz, Prince Sufder Jung fled from Kandahar, and joined the camp of Atta Mahomed. The Sirdar had fixed his head-quarters at Dehli, about forty miles from Kandahar; and there, early in January, Rawlinson was eager to attack him. The political agent saw clearly the expediency of crushing the insurrection in the bud. Every day was adding to the importance of the movement, and swelling the number of the insurgents. Some of the tribes were standing aloof, unwilling to declare themselves against us, yet in hourly expectation of being compelled to secure their own safety by ranging themselves under the banners of the Prince. But the General was unwilling to divide his force; and refused to send a brigade to Dehli. Whilst Rawlinson urged strong political considerations in favour of promptitude of action, Nott, with equal firmness, took his stand upon military grounds, and argued that it would be inexpedient, at such a season of the year, to send a portion of his force a distance of forty miles from Kandahar to beat up the quarters of a fugitive Prince. "Sufder Jung," wrote Rowlinson, "has fixed his abode at Dehli, and has declared himself the leader of an insurrection, aiming at our expulsion from the country. Up to the present time no very considerable number of men have joined his standard, and the only chiefs in attandance of any note, are those who have accompanied Mahomed Atta Khan from Kabul, together with the Ghilzai leaders, Sumud Khan, Meer Alim Khan, and the Gooroo. It would thus be an easy matter by the detachment of a brigade to Dehli to break up the insurgent force, and whether the rebels fought or fled, the consequences would be almost of equal benefit with regard to the restoration of tranquillity. But I anticipate a very serious aggravation of affairs if we allow the Prince to remain unmolested for any length of time at Dehli, or to move from that place in the direction of Kandahar with the avowed purpose of attacking us. Our inactivity would not fail to be ascribed by the great body of the Ooloos to an inability to act on the offensive, and an impression of this sort having once gained ground, the natural consequences, in the present highly excited state of religious feeling, would be a general rise of the population against us."

Reason and experience were both on the side of this argument, and Rawlinson stated the case clearly and well. But Nott took a soldier's view of the question. He argued, that to send out a brigade at such a season of the year, so far from its supports, would be to destroy his men in the field, and to expose the city to the attacks of the enemy. "I conceive," he wrote in reply to Rawlinson's letter, "that the whole country is in a state of rebellion, and that nothing but the speedy concentration of the troops at this place has saved the different detachments from being destroyed in detail, and the city of Kandahar from being besieged. . . . . Because this young Prince is said to have assembled 1,000 or 1,500 followers at a distance of forty miles from Kandahar, it would, indeed, be truly absurd were I, in the very depth of winter, to send a detachment wandering about the country in search of the rebel fugitive, destroying my men amidst frost and snow, killing the few carriage-cattle we have left, and thus be totally disabled at the proper season from moving ten miles in any direction from the city, or even have the means of failing back, should that unfortunately ever become necessary."

The movements of the rebel army soon settled the question between them. No attempt having been made to dislodge the insurgent chiefs, they quietly moved down the volley of the Urghundab, and on the 12th of January took post on the river, about five miles to the west of the city of Kandahar.

General Nott lost no time in moving out to attack them. Taking with him five and a half regiments of infantry, the Shah's 1st Cavalry, a party of Skinner's Horse, and sixteen guns, a formidable body of troops, weak only in the mounted branch—he made a four hours' march over a few miles of country, and came upon the enemy, posted near the fortified village of Killa-chuk, on the right bank of the Urghundab. The British troops crossed the river, and at once advanced in column of battalions, flanked by the artillery and cavalry, to the attack. The action was of brief duration. At the end of twenty minutes, during which our guns and musketry, telling with deadly effect upon the heavy masses of the enemy, were answered by a wind and ineffective fire from their ranks, the rebel army was in confusion and flight. The Ghilzais fled in one direction; the Jambaz in another; the people from the villages hastened to their own homes. Atta Mahomed attempted to make a stand; but our troops moved forward, carried the village by storm and slaughtered every man, woman, and child, within its walls. The British line was then reformed, and Atta Mahomed prepared to meet a second attack. But the cavalry, with two horse artillery guns, were now [illegible] upon the enemy, who broke and fled in dismay, and the humiliation of Atta Mahomed and his princely ally was complete.

The result of this victory was strangely enough that the Douranees at once took the field against the victors. They occupied a post five miles from the city, and perfected their organisation while the snow kept Nott in his cantonments. At the end of February, 1842, both parties found it advisable to act. On the 3rd March the Afghan inhabitants were expelled the city just as General Primrose expelled the Douranees last week:—

On the 3rd of March, Rawlinson began to clear the city of its Afghan inhabitants. Inspecting the census he had made, and selecting a few who were to be permitted to remain—peaceful citizens, as merchants, followers of useful trades, and a few members of the priesthood, he expelled the remainder of the Afghan inhabitants—in all, about 1,000 families. No resistance was offered. The work was not completed before the close of the 6th. The municipal authorities performed their duties so remissly, and it was necessary to tell off an officer and a party of sepoys to each district, to see that the clearance was more effectually performed. Some 5,000 or 6 000 people were driven out of the city. Every exertion was made to render the measure as little oppressive as possible; but the expulsion of so many citizens from their homes could not be altogether free from cruelty and injustice.

Then Nott marched against the enemy and was completely outgeneralled the city being assaulted and nearly taken in his absence:—

The city having thus been cleared of all its suspected inhabitants, Nott, on the 7th of March, took the field, with the main body of his troops. The 40th Queen's—the 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Regiments of Native Infantry—a wing of one of the Shah's regiments—all the cavalry in the force, and sixteen guns, went out against the enemy. The 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, with two regiments and a wing of the Shah's foot, remained behind for the protection of the city. All the gates of the city, but the Herat and a part of the Shikarpoor gate, were blocked up, and Kandahar was believed to be secure against the assaults of the whole Douranee force.

As Nott advanced, the enemy, who had been hovering about the neighbourhood of Kandahar, retired before him. He crossed the Turnuk and advanced up on the Urghundab in pursuit of them; but they shrank from meeting our bayonets, and it was long before they even ventured to come within reach of our guns. The artillery then told with such good effect on the dense masses of the enemy, that they were more than ever disinclined to approach us. On the 9th, however, there seemed some prospect of a general action. The enemy's footmen were posted on a range of hills, and, as our column advanced, they saluted us with a volley from their matchlocks. The light companies of the 40th Queen's and 16th Native Infantry, under Captain F. White, of the former regiment, were sent forward to storm the hills on the right; and the Grenadiers of the 40th, under Lieutenant Wakefield, performed the same good service on the ascents to the left. The hills were soon cleared; and the enemy's cavalry were then soon drawn up in front of our columns. Their line extended across the plain; their right resting upon a range of high ground, and their left on a ruined fort, built on a high scarp mound. Hoping to draw them within his reach, the General now kept his guns quiet. But they were not inclined to meet us in the field. They were planning another game.

Whether it had been the original design of the Douranee chiefs to draw Nott's army out of Kandahar, and to strip the city of its defences; or whether, awed by the magnitude of the force which the General had taken out with him, they shrank from the conflict, was not at first very apparent. But it afterwards became known to the British authorities that the stratagem was planned by the subtle understanding of Mirza Ahmed. The enemy, after the skirmish of the 9th instant, retired before our advancing battalions, and, industriously spreading a report that they purposed to attack Nott's camp during the night, recrossed the river and doubled back upon Kandahar. Up to this time the city had remained perfectly quiet; and the minds of the British authorities had not been disturbed by any thoughts of coming danger. But on the morning of the 10th it was seen that a number of Afghan footmen had come down during the preceding night and taken possession of old Kandahar. Rawlinson at once despatched three messengers to Nott's camp, to inform him that the enemy had doubled back in his rear, and that it was apparently their intention to attack the city. His suspicions were soon confirmed. His scouts brought him intelligence to the effect that the Douranee army was to concentrate during the day, before Kandahar, and to attack it in the course of the night. All day long the numbers of the enemy continued to increase, and at sunset Sufder Jung and Meerza Ahmed arrived and posted themselves in the cantonments. Night came on with pitchy darkness; and the garrison could not trace the movements of the enemy. They had no blue lights—no fire-balls—no means of casting a light beyond the defences of the city.

The Ghazees were swarming close to the walls; and at eight o'clock they commenced the attack. They had heaped up some faggots at the Herat gate; and now they fired the pile. They had poured oil on the brush wood, and now it blazed up with sudden fury. The gate itself ignited as readily as tinder, and the flames now lit up the mass of white turbans, the gleaming arms, and the coloured standards, which had before been only seen, in scattered glimpses, by the momentary light of the kindled match of the Afghan jezails.

Desperate was the attack of the Ghazees, and steady the resistance of the garrison. A gun upon the bastion poured in its deadly shower of grape amongst the besiegers; and the guard kept up a heavy fire from the ramparts. But the Ghazees pressed on with desperate resolution. The success of their first movement had given them confidence and courage; and now they were tearing down the blazing planks with intrepid hands, fearless of the red-hot bars and hinges of the falling gate. Many of them, intoxicated with bhang, were sending up the fearful yell of the Afghan fanatic, and rushing upon death in the eagerness of the martyr. Others were calling upon Prince Timour to come out and win Paradise by aiding the cause of the true believers. At one time it seemed that victory would declare itself on the side of the infuriated multitude that was surging round the city walls. But there were men within the city, as resolute, and far more steady, and collected in their resolution, than the excited crowds beyond it, who were hungering after our destruction. Major Lane commanded the garrison. Rawlinson was there to counsel and to aid him. They brought down the gun from the bastion, and planted it in the gateway. They brought another from the citadel to its support. They strengthened the point of attack with fresh bodies of infantry, and called out all the water carriers to endeavour to extinguish the flames. But more serviceable even than these movements was one which opposed a solid obstacle to the entrance of the besieging multitude. They brought down from the Commissariat godowns a number of grain-bags, and piled them up at the burning gate. About nine o'clock the gate fell outwards, and then a party of Ghazees climbed the lofty barricades of grain bags, as men weary of their lives. Many fell dead or desperately wounded beneath the heavy fire of our musketry. Spirited was the attack—spirited the defence. The fate of Kandahar seemed to tremble in the balance. For three or four hours the Ghazees renewed, at intervals, the assault upon the gateway; but they could not make good their entrance to the city; and at midnight they drew off in despair.

Whilst this desperate struggle was going on at the Herat gate of the city, attempts had been made upon the Shikarpoor and Kabul gates. But the enemy could not fire the brushwood they had collected. The garrison were too prompt and alert. It appears that Meerza Ahmed, confident of the success of the attack upon the Herat gate, had arranged that a given signal should announce the capture of the city and that then he should proceed to the assault of the Eedgah gate leading to the citadel. But when at midnight the attack was finally repulsed, a council of war was held. Baffled in their attempts on the city, the angry fanatics levelled their most violent reproaches against Meerza Ahmed and were with difficulty restrained from laying violent hands on the man who, they declare, had betrayed them into attempt which had sacrificed the lives of hundreds of true believers and ended only in failure and disgrace. It is said that the Ghazees lost six hundred men in the attempt. They were busy until daybreak in carrying off the dead.

It is not to be doubted that during that night of the 10th of March, Kandahar was in imminent danger. Had the city fallen into the hands of the enemy at this time, it is doubtful whether Nott's force on its return, would have succeeded in recapturing. The troop had gone out without tents, and were insufficiently supplied with ammunition. Everything, indeed, was against them; and even if the courage and constancy of the force had prevailed at last, success could have been achieved only after an immense sacrifice of life. That the General was out-manœuvred, is plain. But it may be doubted whether he is fairly chargeable with the amount of indiscretion which has been imputed to him. It has been said that he left the city unprotected. But as he was to have engaged the enemy himself in the open country, and all sources of internal danger had been removed by the expulsion of the Afghans and the disarming of the other inhabitants, it was confidently believed that the troops left in the city were more than sufficient for its defence. It must, however, be acknowledged that Nott was lamentably ignorant of the movements of the enemy, who doubled back in his rear without raising a suspicion of their designs in the British camp. But this is no new thing in Indian warfares. To be ignorant of the intentions of the enemy is the rule, not the exception, of Indian Generalship. Our intelligence department is always so miserably defective that we lose the enemy often as suddenly as we find him, and are either running ourselves unexpectedly upon him, or suffering him to slip out of our hands.

General Nott returned and the prospect brightened. The Afghan chiefs began to quarrel amongst themselves and the confederacy was on the point of breaking up. But, says Kaye,

There is never anything sustained and consistent in Afghan politics. The appearances of to-day belie the appearances of yesterday, and are again contradicted by varied symptoms to-morrow. The Douranee chiefs at one time seemed to be on the point of a general disruption; and then, after the lapse of a few days, they met in council, and cooling down under a shower of mutual reproaches, swore solemn oaths to be true to each other, and to league themselves together for another attack upon the Feringhees. At the end of the third week of March they were again upon the move.

These movements of the Afghans, however, were not successful. The chiefs were soon defeated in sundry fights and General England's force relieving Nott he was able to "retire" from Afghanistan by way of Ghazni and Kabul in the triumphant march which concluded the first Afghan war.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain W. B Andrews, sailed on Saturday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Qr-Mr Sergt Garrett, wife and daughter. Mr J Eliot, Mr and Mrs Hampton.
For Brindisi—Mr W E Muntz and Mr J A Cassels.
For Venice—Mr C Smith.

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the breathing organs, when the idea occurred to me of using Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence. S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MARCH OF THE RELIEVING FORCE FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

Major Hastings acts as Chief Political Officer. Sirdar Mahomed Azez Khan, son of Shamshardin, Dost Mahomed's nephew, has been deputed to accompany the force.

Mahomed Amir Khan, son of the Mahomed Zamin Khan, is appointed Governor of Ghazni and will accompany the force to Ghazni. The eldest son of Mushki Alam, with Maliks, is sent on to reassure the people and procure supplies. The influence brought to bear on Mahomed Jan is likely to secure his inaction until it is seen how Ayub Khan will withstand the British advance.

General Roberts's force marched this morning. The evacuation of Sherpur will take place on Saturday. The Amir has moved in within six miles of Kabul on the 8th inst.

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MACH, AUG. 7.

It is reported that the Chaman post has been taken by the enemy. Uneasy rumours are abroad everywhere. A gathering of four thousand Kakers is reported in the vicinity of Quetta.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

From Colonel St. John, Kandahar, 3rd Aug.:—Beyond slight skirmishes between the country people and the troops covering working parties, nothing has occurred during the last three days. Ayub is reported to intend reaching Kokaran to-morrow or next day.

No news from Chaman or Khelat-i-Ghilzai since the occupation of the city. Preparations for the defence are proceeding satisfactorily. All the buildings outside the walls are being demolished. With very few exceptions the entire Pathan population has left or been expelled the city.

LOSS OF THE 66TH AND GRENADIERS' COLOURS.

The wounded officers are doing well. The colours of both the 66th and the Grenadiers are lost. The accurate loss is not yet ascertained, but the estimate already given is not far wrong—about 1,100, out of 2,800 being killed and missing.

THE KABUL FORCE.

News from Kabul states that Sirdar Aziz Khan has been deputed to accompany General Roberts's force. The Amir is sending in transport animals and supplies. He has moved to Killa Murad Beg, six miles nearer to Kabul, which he will enter immediately after the departure of the British troops.

Next week he will at once establish postal communications with Peshawur. He is detaining the principal Ghilzai chiefs in his camp until the army has reached Gandamak.

AYUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 8.

Up to the 3rd, Ayub Khan had not reached Kokoran. The Kandahar defences have been satisfactorily carried out. One or two slight skirmishes have occurred with the country people collected outside. The officers wounded in General Burrows's engagement are doing well. No news from Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The excitement among the tribes south of the Khojak is now subsiding.

THE COMMUNICATIONS FROM SIBI TO CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 6.*

The following details regarding the disposition of our troops on this side of Kandahar have been received by the Commissioner in Sind :—

No positive news has yet been received from Kandahar.

Five days ago the main body of troops belonging to Ayub was said to be one march only to the west of Kandahar.

A convoy was attacked while returning from Killa Abdullah to Quetta very early on the 3rd instant by a large number of tribesmen assembled near Dinar Karez. The havildar of the 10th N. I. who was in command of the escort showed much skill in successfully resisting the attack. The detachment lost one naique, two sepoys, and three cartmen, who were killed.

Sixty Baluch Guides and one hundred infantry, under Capt. Mosby, marched from Quetta on the 3rd to thrash marauders near the Guzabund Pass.

On the 4th a skirmish took place near Chaman and twenty of the enemy were killed; we had three men wounded and five horses killed.

At the entrance to the Khojak Pass on the south side, the tribes have built strong *sangars*.

Major Westmacott, while *en route* to Killa Abdulla, was attacked, but beat off the assailants.

At Gulistan Karez the field telegraph is now at work.

Colonel James proceeded to the Khojak Pass with one hundred men of the 2-11th Regiment and two hundred of the 10th N. I.

Two hundred rifles of the 10th N. I., and 50 sabres of the 2nd Sind Horse, under Major Blowers, reached Killa Abdulla on the 4th and proceeded to the crest of the Khojak Pass.

Two thousand five hundred transport bullocks have reached Sibi safely *via* the Murree hills.

Since the receipt of the above information, we learn that at Quetta it was reported on the 4th that there was no regular rising of tribes in the neighbourhood of the Khojak Pass, the attack on convoys having been committed by gangs of marauders. The Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* states that from Shorawak supplies are going freely to Gulistan. The Chaman post has been made strong.

Colonel Lindsay has reached Killa Abdulla, and the crest of the Khojak is already occupied by two hundred of the 11th, three hundred of the 9th N. I., and two mountain guns.

There are two hundred of the 10th at Gulistan; the head-quarters are at Quetta. Two small posts at Nassak and Shor have been withdrawn.

Near Poongi the Nassak party was attacked by eighty Pathans. Two or three of the enemy were killed, also one sowar on our side.

A convoy near Spintangi was also attacked, but the enemy were beaten off with eighty killed.

Lieut. Tobin, 23rd N. I., has received the thanks of the General for his admirable tact and management.

The Madras Cavalry left on the 5th for Kushdil Khan.

On the 6th it was reported from Quetta that all was going well, and the excitement among the tribes had abated.

Between Killa Abdulla and Chaman skirmishing took place in the Khojak Pass, and Major Morse, 9th N. I., was slightly wounded. The enemy were easily driven out from their *sangars* by our mountain guns.

Everything is stopped on the railway line between Sibi and Quetta. A new extension to the Bolan is being constructed by Mr. Storey, Executive Engineer. Mr. Armstrong builds the bridge over the Nari ford, and Mr. Monk superintends the platelaying.

NATIVE LOYALTY AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG 8.

A resolution expressing loyal sympathy with the Government in regard to General Burrows's defeat and hoping for a speedy vindication of British arms and as well as an early close of the war as originally intended, was unanimously adopted. Speeches supporting the latter motion were warmly received.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening in the City Theatre, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook presiding, at which resolutions expressing grief for Mr. G. W. Joshi's death and regarding a memorial were adopted. About Rs. 2,000 were subscribed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RETURN OF LORD CLAUD HAMILTON FOR LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative candidate, was elected for Liverpool yesterday, in place of Lord Ramsay, by a large majority, defeating Mr. Plimsoll.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Governor of Cape Colony.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LYTTON.

The Earl of Lytton arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPSHIPS.

H. M.'s Troopships Orontes and Euphrates left Portsmouth on the 3rd and 6th instant respectively.

THE OVERLAND MAIL QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

A deputation of bankers and merchants waited yesterday upon the Secretary of State for India, with the request that he would restore the arrangement by which the Indian mails arrived in London early in the week. His Lordship admitted that the present arrangement was unsatisfactory, and he promised to take the matter into his consideration.

RESULT OF DR. TANNER'S FAST OF FORTY DAYS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 7.

Dr. Tanner, who announced his disbelief in the medical theories about starvation, declaring that he could live 40 days without food, and who began here this self-imposed task on the 28th June, completed it to-day, but is emaciated and exhausted.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, AUG. 6.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 5th inst.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	10,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	20,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	2,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	7,16 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	1,06,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	56,000	do.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats limited demand.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady

Fair Dhollers	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	87⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52 13-16.

WITH reference to the patriotic conduct of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers in offering to do garrison or any other duty for which they might be detailed, the Government of Bombay has passed the following resolution, which must be very gratifying to the officers and members of the corps :—"His Excellency the Governor in Council whilst fully appreciating the loyal and ready offer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps 'to undertake garrison or any other duty in Bombay which Government may be pleased to detail them for,' feels that the sacrifices which such an offer involves could only be accepted in the face of a very pressing emergency. Such necessity has not arisen and the offer must, therefore, be declined for the present, but the thanks of the Government are due, and are hereby tendered to the commandant, the officers, and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for their very soldierlike readiness upon which Government confidently rely."

SAYS the *Bombay Review* :—"The *Bombay Gazette* has done a public service in sending up Mr. J. A. Cameron as a special correspondent to Kandahar. This gentleman's letters from Southern Afghanistan in the opening campaign of the war will be remembered with interest."

LIEUT. THE HON. G. F. H. SOMERSET, Grendier Guards, Ade-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has obtained permission to go to the front, and is appointed orderly officer to Major General Phayre, with orders to "travel expeditiously by sea and rail." Other officers bound for the front are Lieuts. C. E. Spilsbury and W. A. E. St. Clair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for service in the field.

THE customs collections in British Burma for the first quarter of the current financial year amounted to Rs. 16,24,929 as compared with Rs. 16,33,447 during the corresponding quarter of last year.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the permanent appointment as Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, of Mr. E.R. Douglas, who has been officiating in that post for a long period. Mr. P. Sheridan, Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service of India, has, with Government sanction, been appointed Assistant Director-General of the same Department.

THE *Statesman* suggests :—If, as we sometimes fear, it is decreed that England is never to get herself disembarrassed of Afghanistan, she might utilise Colonel Gordon's extraordinary powers by appointing him Governor of that country. Send Gordon there with a few regiments at his disposal, and allow him the exercise of a wide discretion, and he would transform the whole condition of the country in a few years.

IT is reported at Lucknow that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh will be abolished from the 1st of January next, and amalgamated with the High Court of the North Western Provinces.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is at present at Darbhanga, and whilst there is expected to cut the first sod of the new railway extension to Jhanjarpur.

AN interesting libel case was recently before the Allahabad High Court. Mr. H. Vansittart, barrister-at-law, was fined Rs. 1,000 by the Joint Magistrate of Bareilly for sending a letter to the Brigadier-General Commanding in Rohilkhund, containing defamatory charges against Surgeon A. Hayes, of the Army Medical Department. The High Court on appeal have confirmed the conviction, but in consideration of certain special circumstances of provocation, and the impulsive character of the appellant, reduced the fine to Rs. 200, all of which is to be paid to the respondent.

IT is reported in Calcutta that, owing to the extreme unhealthiness of some of the military stations on the Naga Hills, a requisition has lately been made by the local military officers for a supply of more medical comforts for the troops located there; and that the contract with the India General Steam Navigation Company, for the transport of commissariat stores to the hills, has been renewed for three months more. From this, it would appear that the troops in the Naga country are likely to remain there for some time longer than was at first supposed.

Native Opinion has a very suggestive reflection respectly the Afghan difficulty :—Alexander the Great, whose engines of war were mere toys in comparison to British artillery, rifles, and the scientific appliances of modern times, not only passed triumphantly through the very localities of the present war, but remained a considerably longer time in Afghanistan, founding cities appointing chiefs, and leaving traces of his presence, some of which exist to this day. We have no accurate accounts of his policy, but its effects were amazing. After his campaign in Persia and his conquest of Arachosia (331-330 B. C.) he marched to Bactriana, mounting along the basin of the Etymander (Helmund) and arriving at the passes of the Hindukush entered the upper basin of the Kophes (Kabul river) and the basin of the Oxus. There he founded a town, called Alexandria on the Caucasus, and Alexandria of the Paropanisades, whence he passed northwards to Balkh and Samarkand. In his march from Arachosia to the passes of the Paropanisus (Hindukush) Alexander also passed through Ortospanum (Kabura, the present Kabul) and thence to India through the very localities now held with so much trouble and difficulty by our troops. He always enlisted the sympathies of many chiefs with their troops in his own interests, who adopted even Greek names, and still coined centuries after his death, money with Greek legends invariably bearing the words *Philhellenos* "friend of the Greeks." Some Afghans even now pretend to be descendants of Macedonian warriors. Mahmud the Ghaznavide, Chenghiz Khan, Taymur and Nadir Shah also vanquished Afghanistan and invaded India; all of them, however, left traces of blood only, and not of civilisation. They conquered by terror, Alexander by conciliation.

I DO not know, writes the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, whether the betting men of the clubs are good judges of such a subject; but odds are given that before two years are over Mr. Gladstone's Government will either be out of office, or will have changed its character into a Radical administration.

IT was stated in London before the last mail left that Major Evelyn Baring is to come out in the place of Sir John Strachey in October. It was further stated that, prior to Major Baring's acceptance, the post of Finance Minister was offered to Mr. Baxter, M.P., and to Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and that both declined it.

REGARDING the probable successor to Lord Lansdowne at the India Office, the *Pioneer's* London correspondent writes :—The Prime Minister has offered the post of Under-Secretary of State for India to Lord Rosebery. When the present Government was constituted Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to secure the services of the noble lord for one of his appointments, but owing to his health—and attack of scarlet fever left him in a prostrate condition—Lord Rosebery could not undertake any official duties. He left London some weeks ago for a five months' stay on the Continent and his acceptance of the post now offered him depends upon the question as to whether the Government can do without his presence in England during the remainder of the sessions. If the post be not taken by Lord Rosebery, it will most likely be offered to Lord Camperdown.

MR. GRAY, residing in Edinburgh, has just received from his son, a Sergeant in the band of the 72nd Highlanders, at present in Afghanistan, a letter, in which he states that he bought, at a sale of Yakub Khan's effects, a rifle for ten rupees. On the plate the following words were engraved :—"First prize, presented by Captain Cowan, 15th 1st Merchant's Company, Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers; won by Corporal Cruickshank, 30th September 1862." Captain and Adjutant Hills, of the Queen's Edinburgh to whom the information was communicated, has been making inquiries, with the result that he finds that in 1862, Mr. James Cowan, now one of the members of Parliament for the city, was Captain of No. 15 Company. At the prize competition, a corporal named Cruickshank won a rifle which had been presented by the senior officer, and shortly afterwards Cruickshank left Scotland for the north-western frontier of India, where he engaged in commercial pursuits, but shortly afterwards died. It is supposed that the rifle, which by his skill he had won in Edinburgh, found its way into the hands of Shere Ali.

AFGHANISTAN.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE 15th Hussars at Meerut have been warned for service on the Kandahar line.

Major Murray, 78th Highlanders, Deolali Depôt, joins his regiment proceeding on service.

The head-quarters of the 78th Highlanders will arrive at the Prince's Dock by two special trains from Poona to-day, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., and will embark on board the Government hired steamer Huzara. The strength is as follows :—15 officers, 447 men, 50 followers, and 6 horses. The three companies of the same regiment now at Colaba will be embarked on the 10th inst. on board the I. G. S. Dalhousie.

The 2nd Battalion 15th Foot is now being moved from Kurrachee to Quetta in detachments of 100 men per diem.

The Wing of the 18th or 36th N. I. moves from Presidency district to Dinapore to relieve the 3rd N. I.

The Wing of the 21st M. N. I. moves from Mooltan to Ferozepore to relieve the 4th N. I.

The 14th N. I. at Umballa and the 38th N. I. at Meerut have been ordered to stand fast.

The Quarter Master General in India has notified that the following subsidiary movements of troops have been ordered to relieve corps proceeding on service from the Bengal Presidency, viz :—

Two companies of the 30th Foot from Shahjehanpore to Bareilly to relieve 2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's.

The Wing of the 40th Regiment N. I. from Gorakhpore to Benares and Chunar to relieve 3rd N. I.

The 8th Regiment N. I. which arrived at Kurrachee the other day from Bombay has taken the place of the 3rd N. L. I. in the Reserve Division.

The first detachment of the Battalion 15th Regiment was to start from Kurrachee on Sunday last, but was stopped by the Government of India at the last moment. The Brigadier-General Commanding the Sind District was instructed to form a rest camp at Sukkur for one European and one native regiment, and that the 63rd Regiment, the D-B Royal Horse Artillery from Kurrachee, the 5-8 Mule Battery from Lahore, the H-1 R.A., the 15th Hussars, &c., are to follow in succession.

TROOPS ON THE KANDAHAR LINE BEFORE THE DEFEAT.

A WING of the 28th N. I. arrived at Kandahar in two detachments on the 25th and 26th inst. under the command of Colonel Newport and Major Singleton. The head-quarters of the regiment is expected to-morrow. A detachment of the 4th Rifles under Lieut. Bayly arrived on the 24th and another under Colonel Crispin came in this morning with ammunition and treasure. The 9th and 24th N. I. left Sibi several days ago and are well up the Bolan.

The 1st Madras Cavalry left Sibi on the 25th for Kandahar. A detachment of the 16th N. I., under Colonel Iredell, has relieved the 28th N. I. at Chaman, and detachments from the 10th N. I. at Gulistan and Killa Abdula and of the 1st Baluchis at Koshdil Khan.

The first detachment of 100 men of the 2-11th Foot arrived at Sibi by rail from Jacobabad yesterday morning and left last night by each train for Quetta. A similar detachment will arrive and leave Sibi every night until the whole regiment has passed up and will be followed by the 1-2 R. A. The men ride two in a cart and are conveyed with their tents and light baggage along two stages during the night, or a distance of 20 to 25 miles. Rest camps of double poled tents are pitched at Pirchoky, Kirta, Mach, and Dozan, from which last station the men march in the ordinary way to Quetta.—*Kandahar News.*

MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE following medical officers have been ordered to the front and will start without delay :—Surgeon Major Batty, Surgeon-Major Davidson, Surgeons MacRury, C. Monks, W.K. Hatch, O. H. Channer, H. B. Briggs, A. S. Faulkner. Pherozsha Jamsetjee Damania and another, we believe Surgeon J. W. Clarkson.

TRANSPORT.

SOME 4,000 mules and ponies belonging to the Transport and Supply Department have been started off from Jhelum by rail, *en route* for Kandahar.

THE SITUATION.

THE *Pioneer* regards the position of affairs on the Kandahar side as follows :—The situation then is this :—Kandahar is surrounded by the enemy, for even if Ayub Khan's own troops have not got to the south of the city, the whole country has risen. Our advance post at Chaman, itself by no means secure against a determined attack, is 70 miles from General Primrose's beleaguered garrison, and the troops who are to march through the Bolan and the Khojak to the relief of Kandahar are anywhere between Pishin and Bengal. Sir Frederick Roberts, indeed, has a good chance of reaching Kandahar first, and would have had the honours of the relief for a certainty, had he been allowed to start from Kabul at the earliest opportunity. Having once found out that the report of annihilation was exaggerated, Government took too hopeful an estimate of the crisis, and some valuable time has been wasted. The possible scarcity of water in the Kandahar citadel is anything but a pleasant prospect. With regard to the time in which the Kabul Division can reach Kahdahar, much depends on the nature of the opposition they meet with on the way. Sir Frederick Roberts may do the 300 miles in three weeks; but not so quickly, if he is hindered on the way, either by active opposition or want of supplies.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

THERE was, at first, it seems, reason to doubt whether the telegraph to Kandahar was ever cut or broken at all. The interruption of communications might have been due to the withdrawal of General Primrose into the citadel at Kandahar. The telegraph office is in cantonments, and would be deserted if these were abandoned. It is now known that, though we hold Chaman, the wire is perfect only as far as Killa Abdulla.

Just before the defeat of General Burrows, the telegraph was under construction beyond Kandahar, on towards Girishk. Some twelve miles had actually been put down. It is not yet known what fate befel the officer in charge of the operations, though probably he would have been in rear of the engagement. It is to be hoped he escaped, more especially as the Telegraph Department is very short-handed just now, taking the expansion of its works beyond the frontier into account.—*Pioneer.*

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* states that the following appointments have been made to the Staff of the force going to Kandahar :—Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, R. A., Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Major Mortan, 6th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Combe, 10th Hussars, Captain A. Gaselee, and Lieutenant Spratt, R. E., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Commissary-General; Captain A. Rind, Lieutenants C. M. Fitzgerald, Lyons, Montgomery, and H. Hawkes, Commissariat Officers; the Rev. J. W. Adams, Chaplain, Father G. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain; Colonel Perkins, Commanding Royal Engineers; Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Adjutant, R. E. Captains R. Tickell, W. Nicholson, M. C. Brackenburry, and C. Call, Field Engineers; Lieutenants Glennie and Finnis, Assistant Field Engineers; Colonel A. C. Johnson, Commanding Royal Artillery; Major C. Cowie, Commanding Ordnance; Colonel R. C. Low, Director of Transport, and Lieutenant L. Booth, 33rd Foot, his Staff Officer; Captain C. H. Elliot, Transport Officers, 2nd Brigade; Captain C. R. Macgregor, 3rd Brigade; Lieutenant Wilson, 10th Hussars, 1st Brigade; Captain Straton, Superintendent of Signalling. Major Gorham, Judge Advocate. Major Euan Smith will be the Political Officer, with others not yet named.

THE PURSUIT OF THE WALI'S DESERTERS.

THE following extract is from a letter dated camp Kuskhi-Nakhud, 19th July, and written by an artillery officer who was killed in the action of the 27th. His letter refers to the pursuit of the deserters from the Wali's force. He writes : "I expect we shall be out of this before long. We had a little fight last week against about 2,000 men and 6 guns, capturing the latter and killing about 150. Our battery did for a great many, for 45 corpses were found among their guns and around, besides many more in the pursuit. We silenced their guns in 20 minutes at 1,800 yards, and there was not a gun or waggon without marks of the shrapnel. A good many horses were killed too. In the end, the enemy cut the traces and rode away on gun horses; some of the fugitives fled across the country to Kandahar, and reported that there were not more than half-a-dozen unwounded in the battery, and that 700 were killed, which of course was not true. They did not seem to understand shrapnel, for they said that when we fired our guns the shells never came near them, but that a perfect hail of musket bullets always came into their battery, and they could not find out who had fired them. When they began to retreat, we limbered up and galloped after them for about 1½ miles, and then got a full view of them streaming across a plain below us; so we came into action on the crest of the hill, and loose cased at about 300 yards at the nearest lot who were firing up at us, and then shrapneled them as they got further off. After the first few shrapnel, all but a few Ghazis fled. These latter remained in a village and under a garden wall for half-an-hour, when a company of the 66th went for them and killed them—18, I think. We are now waiting for Ayub Khan, who is about 30 miles off, with 36 guns, and about 6,000 men. It will be a stiff fight if he comes to the scratch, as this is a perfectly open country, and we are only 1,500 infantry, 500 sabres, and 6 guns."—*Pioneer.*

ARRANGEMENTS AT KABUL.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs from Kabul, on 5th August :—General Charles Gough's Brigade marched in from Killa Hajee yesterday. The 9th Foot take over the posts on Siah Sung, and Ibrahim Khan's fort is held by the 72nd Highlanders. Sir Frederick Roberts has inspected the various regiments' transport, to see that everything is ready for a rapid march. According to the present arrangements, the force under orders for Kandahar moves into camp on the old racecourse, below the Siah Sung ridge, to-morrow, ready to march on Sunday, should orders to that effect be received from India. Regarding Staff appointments in the Quarter-master-General's Department, Major B. A. Combe gets the Cavalry Brigade, Lieutenant Spratt, R.E., the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Captain Gaselee, the 3rd Brigade, Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, is appointed to the charge of the Field Treasure Chest. Lieutenant Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, is Provost Marshall. Lieutenant Childers, R. E., goes as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Macpherson. Captain W. A. Wynter accompanies Sir Frederick Roberts in the Transport Department. Lieutenants the Hon'ble M. Talbot and F. Longe, R. E., go unattached to join the Kandahar survey. Captain Gerard Central India Horse, Brigade Major to Brigadier Hugh Gough; Lieutenant Chamberlain, Central India Horse, Extra Political, and Lieutenant Daly of the Guides, are ordered to rejoin their regiments. Of the three Mountain Batteries attached to the force, 6-8 is posted to the 1st Brigade : No. 2 Mountain Battery to the 2nd Brigade; and 11-9 to the 3rd Brigade. Sir Donald Stewart ordered the following movements to-day :—Major Tillard's Heavy Battery, 6-11, is to march to India under the escort of a Garrison Battery, and Nos. 2 and 3 companies of Sappers. On the 6th instant G-3 Royal Artillery march, escorted by a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and Nos. 5 and 7 companies of Sappers. On the 7th instant A-B Royal Horse Artillery, together with head-quarters and three troops, escorted the 19th Bengal Lancers, Nos. 4 and 10 companies of Sappers and head-quarters of that corps. Sir Donald Stewart has also ordered the following reconstruction of the force to take place after the Kandahar Division, leaves :—One Division, under General Hills, comprising three infantry brigades and one of cavalry. 1st Brigade—9th Foot, 28th Punjab Infantry, 45th Sikhs. 2nd Brigade—59th Foot, 3rd Goorkhas, 19th Punjab Infantry. 3rd Brigade—67th Foot, 5th Punjab Infantry, and 27th Punjab Infantry. Cavalry—1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Artillery—11-11 and G-4 Royal Artillery.

The correspondent telegraphed on 6th Aug :—The Ameer has sent 700 ponies to aid our transport. To-day the troops are under canvas about Sherpur and Siah Sung. To-morrow the cavalry brigade will march to Charasiab. The 1st and 3rd Brigades with head-quarters march to Beni Hissar; the 2nd Brigade to Indiki. On Sunday the cavalry and the 1st and 3rd Brigades encamp near Sahidabad; the 2nd Brigade at Maisi. On Monday, the whole force concentrates at Zerghunshahr. The route through the Logar Valley is to be followed, as supplies are more plentiful in that direction. Major Euan Smith accompanies as Chief Political Officer and Political Secretary; Major Protheroe, Major Clifford, and Captain Ridgeway are other Political Officers. It is announced that the reserve of *atta*, flour, &c., must be carefully husbanded, the troops depending for their daily supply of food on the country.

THE FRIGHT WITH THE WALI'S MUTINEERS.

WE take this graphic account from the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* of yesterday :—

The following interesting letter has been kindly placed at our disposal by the Reverend Catholic Chaplain of Deesa, who received it on the 3rd inst., from Francis da Souza, Trumpeter 3rd Light Cavalry, Kandahar Field Force, formerly a Bandora boy under Fr. Gruder, S.J.

CAMP KHUSKI-NAKHUND, July 19.

Reverendissime Pater,—Shere Ali, Nawab of Khandahar, who is in the power of the English and whom the Government had rewarded with 6 guns and ammunition, and who had with him 6,000 men, all encamped on the right of the river Helmund, at Girishk, received *khubber* of Ayub Khan's coming to fight. Nawab Shere Ali grew frightened, and wrote to Government at Kandahar for help, saying that he was unable to withstand his force. Therefore we left Khandahar on the 4th, and reached Girishk on the 9th, and there we remained quiet for four days, awaiting the coming of Ayub Khan. But suddenly there was a rumour amongst us, and Nawab Shere Ali came into the camp and reported that his forces had mutinied and that we might make any *bundobust* about it. Our General heard what he had to say, and then told him to return to his own camp, and that he would see about the matter. Then Generals Burrows and Nuttall, Lieut. Col. St. John, and other commanding officers, consulted together as to what should be done. After the consultation, a letter was sent off to Nawab Shere Ali, saying that the British camp was going to be moved off on to a hilly ground about a mile distant, and that he should come with his force to this side of the river; if his forces all followed, well and good; but if not, we would immediately charge upon them.

So we were ready to march off at 4 a.m., and, as we were forming ourselves, we saw Shere Ali Nawab crossing the river with one-eighth of his men, the rest becoming mutineers and taking with them 6 guns and ammunition, and all the rations. So we pursued them and spied them three miles off, faced towards us in line of columns, guns in the middle. But, as we were on a low ground and they on a hilly, we took ground to our left where we were on a level with them, and that the enemy might not escape us, the Sind Horse and the 3rd Cavalry galloped on. Owing to the nullahs and deep ditches the artillery could not accompany us, and the infantry of course not; so only the two cavalries galloped on, and as the enemy saw us approaching they immediately changed their front towards us, and as soon as we were within 800 yards of them they at once fired a gun and the ball fell ten paces behind our cavalry. The second gun they fired fell just in front of our cavalry at five paces and the ball leaped over our heads; so we moved on to the left, and they fired the third gun which fell in front again, while moving to the left. Then we retired so as to be almost out of their fire, and if a ball reached us we could see it coming towards us, and we always dodged it. So it went on for half-an-hour, till at last we saw our artillery coming up at full speed. They quickly formed up in the centre and commenced firing. The first gun fired from our side fell in front of the enemy's line at two paces distance; the second passed over their heads, and the third blew away the gunner, the horse and the gun, so that all were gobrified and left their guns and bolted. Seeing the guns left alone we immediately charged over the guns, and the 3rd Cavalry was the first that reached over the guns and captured them; the 3rd Sind Horse was left behind. As the enemy were all just by the guns, hidden, they at once fired a volley over us, but not one bullet touched any body of us; so some of our men immediately dismounted and commenced firing with carbines, they firing over us. So both the enemy and we were about one hundred paces distant from each other, and we were just in the belly of their fire. But, by the grace of the Almighty Providence, not a single bullet touched any one of us, and of the horses three were wounded only.

Then, after all, up came the infantry in aid and fired at the enemy too. Then, leaving the infantry at their work, we pursued the cavalry whom we saw far off to the left, and when they saw us coming they escaped, and after half-an-hour the whole of their brigade bolted, leaving the very best of their kit and everything, and we plundered all their things. So ended the battle at 4 p. m., and reached our camp at 8 p. m.; so that we had been on horseback from 4 a. m. till 3 p. m., just fancy that, Reverend Father; it is rather hard lines, and the more so, as we were hungry during that time also, Father. The things we, the men, plundered for our own use, the Government has taken away from us.

The following day, the 15th, we remained there and in the evening at 6 o'clock marched back *en route* to Kandahar, and reached the stage at 8 a.m., walking the whole night without sleep for twenty-six miles. The morning of the 17th we marched onwards another ten miles and halted for the rest of that day and the 18th. But suddenly came a *khubber* that Ayub Khan has come to Girishk; so we marched again backwards towards Girishk by four miles only to-day, and are encamped in a nice open plain, good for battle, awaiting the arrival of Ayub Khan, who is only thirty miles us to-day, and he is expected in a day or two. Oh, Father, frightful sight it will be when he comes! Oh, yes! and a terrible fight too! He is supposed to have "as it is the rumour here," a force of about 15,000 men and 30 guns; so we are only the one fifth of theirs, having only 3,000 men and 6 guns, and it is nothing indeed in comparison to theirs, but only like *chutnee* to them and nothing else. But, oh! Father, God who is very great and most powerful is on our side and may His protecting hand be always upon us and guide us all safe home. Praise be to Him and to my Mother.

I have just received a letter from my mother, thanking God very much for their good health; and, us for us, I and Antone and the whole Regiment are quite well up to this time, 1 p. m.

Rev. Fr. Jackson was present during the battle and arrived with our cavalry. Oh! Father, he worked very hard in battle the whole day, so that all, Heathens, Mahomedans, Europeans and Natives, officers, soldiers and followers, admired how he used to visit the wounded, running here and there, and so on.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival 78th Highlanders from Poona.
Marine Court of Enquiry wreck of Mahableshwur, Fort Police Court.
Temple Bar Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th inst :—Janet Court, from London; Pachumba (s), Bussorah. 7th inst :—Chinsura (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—L. Collingwood (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed on the 7th inst :—Calcutta (s), to Kurrachee; Deccan (s), Southampton.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Macedonia left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Owing to great floods the crossing of the Nerbudda river is interrupted for through traffic. Immediate arrangements will be made for a temporary crossing.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Shaik Ali Jungeerkur Street on view of the body of Gungabhai, woman, who had accidentally fallen into a well while in the act of drawing water and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at this institution, Dhobi Talao, was 2,289; the average daily attendance being 258. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fever, diarrhœa and mumps.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Toby, a seaman of the British Ship Lady Liscar, was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 7th inst. Horses, 7 lame; 1 broken knee; bullocks, 6 lame; 9 sore necks, and 2 emaciated. Total number of cases 26; amount of fines, Rs. 53-8.

THEFT.—Bukola, woman was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of sundry silver ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to two different parties. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FAWCETT.—Out of the money subscribed in Bombay to defray a portion of the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's recent election, a small surplus, which remained in the hands of Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, has been applied by those gentlemen, to the purchase of a handsome teaset of Kuchee silver-work. It bears an appropriate inscription, and was sent to Mr. Fawcett by the last mail steamer.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Romilda e Constanze	Meyerbeer.
March	Ich Dien	J Schmuck.
Cavatina	Fausta	Donizetti.
Waltz	Violettes	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Le Roi Carotte	Arban.
Galop	Bravura	J Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March	Einzug	Keiper.
Overture	Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Auf dem	Wasser	Schubert.
Waltz	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Funny Folks	Fantasie	Gerald.
Quadrille	Cagliostro	Strauss.
When the Swallow homeward flies		Abt.
Waltz	Blaettlein im Winde	Faust.
Finale	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Galop	Rosa	Facius.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A RAILWAY GUARD ON A PARSEE FEMALE.—A story comes from Bhosawul that a European guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company has been suspended more than a week since, for insulting and assaulting a Parsee female travelling in the train under his charge between Bhosawul and Burhanpore. At the latter station, on complaint made to the European station master, she was placed in another carriage, while at the same time a telegram was sent to Bhosawul. On the arrival of the train there, the police made a short preliminary enquiry into the matter, and the guard was taken into custody. He has been suspended pending a formal investigation. It is said that a similar complaint was made against the same guard on a former occasion.

THE SONAVDI MURDER CASE.—The trial of accused Shiva bin Mari of Sonavdi in the Sholapore District who was charged with murdering his wife Caroo, before the committing magistrate, Rao Saheb Balajee Mahadeo Kelkar, sub-judge of Pundharpur, commenced on Friday before Mr. W. H. Newnham, the Sessions Judge of Poona and a jury. Rao Bahadoor Kero Luximon Chatre was the Foreman. Mr. R. B. Joshi appeared for the Crown and Mr. Kasinath Parashram Gadgil for the defence. After examining seven witnesses for the prosecution the Court asked the pleader for the defence whether he wished to call any evidence to which he replied in the negative. On hearing arguments on both sides the Court charged the jury who returned the verdict of not guilty, on which the prisoner was discharged.

NICOL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION—A special meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the above Company was held on Saturday last, at the Chamber of Commerce Office, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of appointing a new liquidator in the room of Mr. J. Gordon, who voluntarily resigned that office. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy presided. It was proposed and carried by a majority, that Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee be appointed liquidator of the Company, subject to the sanction of the High Court, that his remuneration be Rs. 1,000, and that Mr. Gordon was to retain the account books and papers of the Company until the sanction of the High Court was obtained. It was further proposed that Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors to the Company, should move the matter in the High Court at their earliest opportunity. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE SUDDEN DEATH IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—We have to record the death of an old citizen, Mr. Patrick C. Moore, superintending engineer of the Scinde Cotton Presses. He left Kurrachee on Wednesday evening to visit Jacobabad and Sibi, having obtained a week's leave from the Press Company. On Sunday night the 1st inst., a telegram was received here from Mr. Blackwell in charge of the Government Treasury at Shikarpur intimating that Mr. Moore was found dead in the carriage on the arrival of the train at Shikarpur, at 6 o'clock on the return journey that very evening. The deceased worked under Mr. Alexander McHinch, of the firm of Messrs. McHinch and Co. for many years, and was much esteemed by his employers, who not long since presented him with a valuable diamond ring by way of testimony to his valuable services. He leaves a large family (a widow and eight children) and circle of friends to mourn his premature and sudden loss. The cause of death was, we hear "heat, apoplexy." Travelling by train up-country is by no means a safe experiment just now, the heat being so intense.—*Kurrachee C. and M. Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE GAIETY THEATRE CASE.

MAJOR HERBERT H. P. COWPER AND ANOTHER VS. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

IN giving judgment in this case, which was heard on Tuesday and Thursday last, his Lordship said that in this suit the plaintiff were Major Cowper and Mr. Jackson, who sought to recover two sums, one of Rs. 4,138-5-0 as to be due on an agreement dated the 9th December, 1879, and another sum of Rs. 6,081-7-9 under agreement of the 16th December, 1879. The agreement of the 9th December was made in the names of both the plaintiffs, and in it there was a cove nant between the plaintiffs and the defendant to pay a certain sum of money. Now an objection was taken that there was a misjoinder of these two courses of action, it being contended that they should not be joined in the same suit, and that there was a misjoinder of the plaintiffs, the two plaintiffs being joined in both actions when in reality they were only interested in one action, and in the second action the first plaintiff being alone interested. That objection having been made was submitted to by Mr. Jackson who represented the plaintiffs, and on its being put to him he elected to go on the first agreement of the 9th December, 1879, so that from thenceforward the second agreement of the 16th December made between the defendant and Major Cowper came out of the case, and attention was solely directed to the agreement of the 9th December. Now it appeared that in the month of October, 1879, the defendant who was building the theatre in Bombay, called the Gaiety Theatre, was desirous of getting from England a theatrical troupe for the purpose of performing in the theatre. For this reason he was in pressing need of a considerable sum of money, and after an attempt at raising that money he entered into negociations, through the instrumentality of Major Cowper, with certain European gentlemen for the purpose of procuring the necessary funds. Ultimately on the 17th October a meeting of these gentlemen was held, it being stated that there was pressing necessity for money in order to bring the company out, for if the money was not at once deposited in the bank the scheme would fall to the ground. It further appeared that the sum of Rs. 20,000 was required. At the meeting on the 17th October Mr. Nazir was present together with the following European gentlemen :—Major Cowper, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Agnew Turner. It also appeared that at a former meeting another gentleman was present, Mr. Cleugh, but he was not present at the meeting of the 17th October, but as was stated by Mr. Turner at the close of the case, he was informed of the arrangements come to at this meeting and was cognisant of and acquiesced in all that subsequently took place. At this meeting of the 17th October it was arranged that the money required for the passage money should be raised by a promissory note to be discounted by the Bank of Bombay and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of an account at the Chartered Mercantile Bank. On the 17th October the agreement, to which he would hereinafter more particularly refer, was drawn up by Mr. Gill, was signed by the defendant, and was agreed to by the whole of the four European gentlemen present The result of this arrangement was that on the following day, the 18th October, a joint and several promissory note of that day, payable three months after date, was made by the defendant and Mr. Jackson, Major Cowper, Mr. Turner, Mr. Cleugh, and Mr. Gill, and was discounted at the Bank of Bombay, and the proceedings placed to the credit of account at the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The promissory note was payable on the 21st January, and on that day the sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid in part payment of the money due on the note, and a renewed note signed by all the gentlemen was given to the Bank of Bombay for the remaining sum of Rs. 10,000. This note became due on the 24th April, and on that day, it was renewed by the five European gentlemen, whose names he had mentioned, but not by the defendant, cause of action arose in respect of the amount for which that note was given—namely, Rs. 5,100. This note was also payable three months after date, and after giving credit to the defendant for certain moneys received on account the amount due in respect of moneys paid on that note was Rs. 4,116-12-2, which would be the amount which the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover supposing that the several objections which had been held good. He might say that there was no dispute on the part of the defendant as to this being the correct amount. Now in respect of this he must refer to the other transactions and previous arrangements which were entered into between the parties, and especially he would refer to the agreement of the 17th October. It would be observed that amongst the clauses of this agreement was one in which the defendant undertook to execute when required any further formal security in order to secure to the other parties to the agreement the amount of the promissory note, and in accordance with that stipulation they found that in the month of December following a further agreement, that of the 9th December, which he had already referred to, was drawn up by Mr. Gilbert, a solicitor, who stated that he did it as a common friend of both parties. His Lordship then read the agreement in question and proceeded to remark, that the recital in the agreement wherein the defendant agreed to execute such documents as he might be called upon for the purpose of securing to the plaintiffs the Rs. 20,000, was scarcely accurate, because under the former agreement the defendant was bound to execute any further security he required. But although there was this forcible inaccuracy he did not think it was material, or affected the validity of the documents itself. These were the transactions between the parties. After they had taken place the suit was brought, and, as he had previously remarked, for the admitted balance which was due and which had been paid by the five gentlemen. Now as against this it was said that for certain portions of the agreement for the 9th December, there was no consideration in so far as it exceeded the previous agreement of the 17th October. Well, the material point on which it was said there was no consideration was that by the agreement of 17th October in which it stated that Nazir, the defendant, charged the moneys he received for the seats and boxes at the Gaiety Theatre for the ensuing season from the 6th December to 6th May as payment for the promissory note. In the agreement of the 9th December the charge was made in perpetuity so that there was of course a material difference between the agreement of the 17th October and that of the 9th December. He (his Lordship) thought there was full and ample consideration for the agreement because in the first agreement the defendant undertook to execute any further and formal security for the balance of the promissory note which might be required of him. This further security might be in the shape of a charge in perpetuity on the receipts of the stalls boxes, and would be ample consideration for any further agreement that might be made. Then it was stated again that the agreement of the 9th December was not explained to the defendant and was therefore not binding. Well, as far as that went it was to be observed that Mr. Nazir did not himself get into the witness-box, and therefore this objection altogether fell to the ground; but, on the other hand, they had the evidence of Mr. Gilbert who stated that he gave the agreement to Mr. Nazir in order that it might be read to him. He said he further conferred with him on certain objections that he had made. And it also appeared that the documents were explained to Mr Nazir and certain terms in the agreement, to which he took objection, were particularly pointed out and explained. He had no doubt whatever that the whole agreement was fully explained to Mr. Nazir. An objection was put forward that Mr. Nasir was not sufficiently well acquainted with the English language to understand the purport of the document, but from the correspondence that had been put in be (his Lordship) could not help thinking that the defendant was perfectly cognisant of the English language and quite competent to read and comprehend the meaning of the different clauses contained in the document. Then it was said that the suit was not properly constituted. The suit, as he had said, was brought by Major Cowper and Mr. Jackson as covenantees on the 9th December, and it would be gathered from what he had already stated that the sum of Rs. 20,000, which formed the subject of the covenant contained in that agreement was the amount received by the joint and several promissory note of the 18th December, 1879, which joint several promissory note was signed by the defendant and by the two plaintiffs, and also by Mr. Turner and Mr. Gill. Now as the matter stood as regarded the dealings with that note was this :—Major Cowper had paid his share of the note, so also had Mr Turner. Mr. Jackson had renewed, and Mr. Gill also is supposed to have renewed, and it appeared that Mr. Cleugh was at present in Europe, so Mr. Jackson had taken the responsibility upon himself. Well, in order to consider this question of the parties he thought they must look at the position of the parties at the time the note was executed, and their position appeared to be this :—That by the making of the joint and several promissory note of the 18th October, all the five parties to that note became jointly and severally liable to the Bank for the amount thereof as principal, but as between themselves and Nasir they were the sureties, and were legally entitled to indemnity from him, and they would also be entitled to recover from him all moneys paid by them or any of them to the Bank by his default. They were also entitled under the agreement of the 17th October to demand from Nasir such "further and formal security" as they might require. Under these circumstances it was legally competent for them to require such security to be in the names of all or of one or more of the five on behalf of all. It was also legally competent for them to require defendant to covenant to pay the amount of the respective sums which each of them might be called upon to paying in consequence of his default in not meeting the promissory note at due date or to covenant to pay the aggregate of such sums, to one or more of them, on behalf of and as trustees for the others. This latter course they took for they found that by agreement of the 9th December it was settled on behalf of all, and with the assent of all, the arrangement was also agreed to by the defendant. The effect of this arrangement was that, these two gentlemen had appeared as plaintiffs, and as trustees for them, and were empowered on their behalf to sue the defendant for the whole amount of their liability on the promissory note, and to receive payment thereof from him. It would be impossible, in his opinion, in the face of this arrangement for any of the three other gentlemen who were not parties to the suit to afterwards say that they were not bound by the decision in this suit or hereafter to fill and successfully maintain a suit against the defendant for the recovery of the quota which any one of these gentlemen might individually have paid. He might further add that he thought the effect of the arrangement was to extinguish the original cause of action which arose through making that note by the sureties, and upon which, of course, any such suit as he had referred to, must be brought, and to substitute for such course of action the remedies under the agreement of the 9th December. He thought, therefore, the suit was properly constituted, and that Messrs. Turner, Gill, and Cleugh, were not necessary parties to the suit. Then it was further said that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the sum of 500 Rs. which was due from the gentleman, who is described in the course of the case as Mr. A. B., and which was owing from that gentleman for stalls and boxes let to him. This scheme was also unsustenable. The plaintiffs in the case were not proprietors of the theatre and were not in possession, and it seemed to him, (his Lordship) that the letting of the stalls and boxes would devolve on the proprietors of the theatre. It was here that in the agreement of the 17th October moneys received for the seats, stalls, and boxes at the theatre were charged, and further effect was given to it by the stipulation in the agreement of the 9th December, but there was nothing in that agreement, nor was there anything generally under the agreement which purported to put the plaintiffs in possession of the theatre so as to make them lessees or to make them temporary owners of the theatre so as to have the right of letting the stalls and boxes. He thought this point was explained fully by Major Cowper in his evidence. It was here that moneys were charged by Mr. Soundy who had the letting of the stalls and boxes on behalf of the defendant, but he did not receive this particular sum of money and therefore although he might well be made responsible and held accountable to the plaintiffs for any loss which occurred in respect of moneys which had been received, he could not be made accountable for moneys which had not been received. Under these circumstances he must therefore hold that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover this money. Then the next point was as regards the stamp. Now it appeared that the agreement was not perfectly stamped, and under section 41 of the Stamp Act of 1879 the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the extra duty and penalty, which amounted to the sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. This was not paid until the present month of August and therefore before the suit came on. It was not sued for by the plaintiffs and therefore if it were true the Stamp Act gave cause for action against the person liable to pay, which in the present suit was the defendant, that cause of action had arisen subsequent to the cause of action which was instituted, and the sum could not be recovered unless the suit was as to whether or not any stamp would be allowed by the Taxing Master as party costs. It was a matter which must be left to the Taxing Master to decide, subject of course to his position being reviewed. Then came the question as regards the costs of a rule *nisi*. That suit asked that the defendant might be restrained by order and injunction of the court from receiving moneys, fees, and rents from the Gaiety Theatre and it further asked for a receiver. The question was whether or not the plaintiffs could have succeeded in making that rule absolute as against the defendant, He was of opinion that the plaintiffs would be entitled to an injunction restraining the defendant from receiving these fees, but as regards the rent of the theatre it was admitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that the rents were not charged, and in the correspondence which took place prior to this suit in which it was suggested the rents were charged it appeared that statement was a mistake. He thought it would be fair so far as the costs of the rule were concerned, that each party should pay their own costs. Then the further question as regards the costs of the motion. Well, upon that there were several points to be considered. There was the point of registration and one or two other matters which might fairly be submitted to the court for consideration, and he could not see that the application of the defendant that the cause should be removed to the long cause list was altogether unreasonable, and that being so he thought that each party should pay their own costs. Then as to the issue. With regard to the first issue as to whether or not other persons were interested in the agreements of the 9th and 16th of December, 1879, and whether such persons should not necessarily be made parties to the suit, his finding was that there were such other persons interested in the agreement of the 9th December, although such other parties were not necessary parties to the suit. In the second issue as to whether the suit was not wrongly constituted the cause of action in respect of the two agreements, he found that the suit had been wrongly instituted, and that there was a misjoinder. The third issue was whether the plaintiff did or did not advance to the defendant the sums of money mentioned, as alleged in the plaint. On this point he did not consider it necessary to have a special finding. With regard to the fourth plaint as to whether any interest could be charged upon either of the sums, it appeared that the plaintiffs were entitled to interest from the 28th July. The fifth issue, as to whether the agreement of the 9th December was binding on the defendant so far as it carried out the terms of an agreement dated the 17th October 1879, he found in the affirmative. In respect of the sixth issue, as to whether the defendant was not justified in letting the Gaiety Theatre to Dave Carson, and in receiving rents paid by Dave Carson, he must, on looking at the circumstances, answer this also in the affirmative, although in his opinion it was not material to the case. The seventh issue was whether the defendant was not entitled to a sum of Rs. 500 which was due from a gentleman in respect of seats in the theatre. This he would answer in the negative. As to the eighth and last issue as to whether the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief prayed for, his finding was a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,116-12-2, with interest thereon from the 28th July, at the rate of nine per cent, each party to pay their own costs of the suit and the application for postponing the same to the long cause list; the plaintiff to pay also the costs of the defendant so far as they had been occasioned by the misjoinder.

IN the report of Mr. C. A. Turner's evidence in the case given in our last issue, an error inadvertently crept in. What he really said in reference to the green room was :—I was never offered, and did not want to go in.

PERSIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

THE Press Commissioner has forwarded to us correspondence in continuation of that circulated on 15th July last with reference to the consumption of Persian opium in various districts in China. A number of letters from British consuls in China show that in some districts no Persian opium is consumed, that in others the use of native opium is spreading, whilst in some instances the high price of Malwa causes a demand for Persian. Much of the Persian opium seems to be used in adulterating Malwa. Benares and Patna opium appears to maintain its ground. We extract the following from the correspondence :—

Report on the consumption of Persian opium in the northern portion of the province of Chekiang.

The imports and re-exports of this drug at the port of Ningpo during the last five years have been as follows :—

	1875. Piculs.	1876. Piculs.	1877. Piculs.	1878. Piculs	1879. Piculs.
Imports	24	*Nil.*	34	194	120
Re-exports	1	...	11	31	26
Sold for consumption	23	...	23	163	94

During the current year 23 chests have been imported and 8 re-exported.

In my report of last year I mentioned that Persian opium found a ready sale here, and the import might be expected to increase. I did so under the impression that the price would not vary relatively to other foreign opium; but the demand in Shanghai among the Chinese for the Tientsin market, and the price it obtains at some of the southern ports, has by raising its value hindered its coming on this market. It is now worth from 430 to 450 Shanghai taels per picul, and even at that price is preferred to low class Malwa. A trustworthy Chinese informant tells me it is well suited for mixing with native opium, as, though wanting in flavour and hot in the mouth, making dry the palate and creating thirst, it burns well, and is fragrant. It is better liked than Turkish, which is said to be less deficient in flavour, but much more pungent.

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* Delayed in transmission.

According to the papers found in the chests much that is shipped from Bushire comes from Yerd, It is sent to Hong-Kong on commission, nearly a moiety being consigned to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., and the remainder distributed to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., to a Persian established there named Hadji Ali Asgar, and to some Parsee firms. The Sassoon firms tell me that, chest for chest, their dealings in Persian pay them better than those in Indian opium, the loss of interest on the capital invested in the latter being so heavy. With Persian opium there is no risk; advances are remitted on its arrival at Hong-Kong, but account sales are of course only rendered on the chests finding purchasers.

On the chests being opened, the opium is generally found in the form of small rolls or cakes, or sometimes in a solid mass. Its quality is fairly uniform. Some is, however, much adulterated with sugar,—an article easily detected by the Chinese treatment of the crude drug. Many chests opened here were discovered to contain an excessive admixture of sugar, or opium which excited suspicion by its slowness in boiling. These chests proved unsaleable, and had to be re-exported.

According to the Customs Returns the imports of Persian and Turkey opium into China during the last four years are as follows:—In 1876, 1,304 piculs; 1877, 2,415; 1878, 4,458; and 1879, 5,482.

Arguing from the facts that when Persian opium was in 1878 placed on the market here at the price of about thirty per cent. below that of new Malwa, it was eagerly bought, and the trade was found to be remunerative, and it is no longer to be purchased at anything within a hundred taels per chest of that price. While the import, as shown above, is increasing, it may be assumed that, should the supply continue in the same ratio, Persia will before long, as her agriculturists discover the profitableness of the crop, meet the demand that has been shown to exist here for that sort of opium.

The native opium crop in these districts is so large that the few chests of Persian that have been imported have produced no sensible effect on its growth or consumption. Like inferior Malwa, Persian has been used for mixing with native opium, and, as far as one can at present judge, it is only the sale of Malwa that would be affected by any import of Persian, unless it came in overwhelming quantities, and was offered at a sufficiently low price to compete with the native-grown article. To sell freely, samples should approach 80 touch, the touch of good Malwa.

From T. L. Bulloch, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,—dated Chinkiang, 13th May 1880.

I have been directed by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to forward to you the enclosed copy of a report on the consumption of Persian opium in this Consular district.

Report on the consumption of Persian opium in the Consular district of Chinkiang.

The following table gives the yearly import into Chinkiang of each kind of foreign opium from 1870 to 1879, both inclusive. The amounts are given in *piculs* (1 *picul* 133 lbs. avoirdupois). Re-exports, which are very trifling, have been deducted:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Malwa	6379	6422	8071	8817	9368	8815	9908	9782	8639	8144
Patna	520	524	429	457	1080	1366	433	506	737	875
Benares	23	32	69	360	494	537	308	479	936	1357
Persian	20	8	6	1	22	38	...	32	645	721
Total	6942	6986	8575	9635	10964	10756	10649	10799	10857	11097

As the above table shows, Persian opium has long been known in Chinkiang, but has only been imported in trifling quantities till two years ago, when the import suddenly increased to twenty times what it had been before. During the same two years the import of both Patna and Benares has increased, that of Benares, indeed, very considerably; while the import of Malwa, though still forming nearly four-fifths of the whole, has fallen off almost as much as that of the others has risen.

Looking at the figures alone, one could have little doubt that the increase in the consumption of Persian has been at the expense of that of Malwa; and this is fully borne out by what I have been able to learn by the enquiries I have made on the subject. It is at the same time manifest that Persian is not taking the place of Patna and Benares, as import of both has increased at the same time. Persian opium, I am told, is not considered fit for smoking alone. The Chinese say that it gives a sore-throat,—burns, I suppose they mean. It is therefore used for mixing with other more valuable kinds. The extraordinary demand for it which sprang up in 1878 was owing to the unusually fine quality of the supply received that year. Not only were the shape and substance of the balls improved, but, what is much more important, the colour was exacly like that of Malwa. In consequence of this identity of appearance, a mixture of the two became undistinguishable to the eye from pure Malwa, and if the proportion of Persian were not too large, undistinguishable even to the taste of an ordinary smoker, though any one connected with the trade, or with an unusually keen palate, might be able to detect the difference. These remarks refer principally to the opium of 1878-79, but as each year's supply begins to arrive about the month of September, and the demand in the first half of 1878, though less than in the autumn of that year, was greater than it had ever been previously, we must therefore conclude that the supply of 1877-78 was also superior in quality to that of former years. In the summer of 1879, before the supply for 1879-80 had begun to arrive, the merchants were already complaining that the Persian opium which came to hand was falling off in quality, it being so yellow that there was no longer any possibility of its being used for adulterating Malwa. This inferiority was due, I suppose, to the whole stock in Persia being wanted to meet the extraordinarily large demand in China, and when the best had all been sent forward, as the demand still continued, any remnants, of whatever quality, were got together and shipped off. This is the only explanation I can find of the undoubted fact that the greater party of the supply of 1878-79 was of unusual excellence, while that which arrived at the end of the season was very inferior. The supply of 1879-80 was little better than the last of the 1878-79 opium. A little of it was of high quality, but much bad in shape and substance, and almost all of it yellow (these fault being attributed to want of care in the preparation). The amount of the import, so far as we can see, will be considerably less than that of 1878-79, though infinitely greater than that of any previous year. When the merchants began to receive opium of inferior quality in the summer of 1879, they predicted that the demand would speedily cease. In this they were manifestly mistaken, a small decrease, as I have just said above, being all that ensued.

They now attribute this unexpected maintenance of the demand to the rise in the price of Malwa, which from the autumn of 1878 to the autumn of 1879 went up from about taels 510 to taels 560 while the price of Persian remained nearly steady at about taels 435. They now also say that as long as Malwa maintains its high price, there must continue to be a demand for Persian; the difference in cost being so great as to secure a sale for the latter, however inferior it may be in quality. This theory is borne out by the recent increase in the consumption of Patna and Benares, which it is acknowledged are only smoked instead of Malwa, in this district at any rate, because of their relative cheapness.

THE REPRIEVE OF CH'UNG HOW.

The following is a translation of the decree pardoning Ch'ung How:—As Ch'ung How, sent as our Envoy to Russia, violated his instructions and exceeded his powers, and because the treaty made by him contained many stipulations which were impracticable, Our High Ministers of State in Council deliberated upon his offences and decided that he should be decapitated after the autumn assizes as a punishment befitting his guilt. But now we hear from without (outside the Palace), that this matter is discussed and that many are of opinion that the punishment of Ch'ung How on the part of China reflects upon the dignity of Russia. This is very far from being the design of the Imperial Throne. China has been upon a footing of amity with Russia for more than two hundred years, and it is assuredly our desire that this may continue to the end of time, and that the amicable relations of friendly States may not be destroyed. Ch'ung How, in obedience to our mandate, acting as our Minister, without deliberate and careful negotiations with Russia, recklessly gave assent to stipulations which China cannot fulfil. He has brought his punishment upon himself. The Throne deals with him according to the statutes, and maintains that in thus acting the laws of China deal with a Minister of China and that Russia is not effected in any way. But we fear that as the report of our action must travel to a great distance, and be transmitted from one to another, the real motive which have prompted the conduct of China in this business may not be perfectly understood, that aversion and distrust may spring from a misapprehension of our motives, and that friendly relations will be unavoidably interfered with. We, therefore, acting outside of the statutes, and as a special mark of grace, remit temporarily the sentence of decapitation after the autumn assizes passed upon Ch'ungHow. Let him, however, be detained in prison until the Marquis Tseng shall have reached Russia, and it shall appear how the matters at issue may be adjusted, when a further decree in his case will be made known. Let the Marquis Tseng, upon receipt of this decree, inform the Government of Russia that the sentence of decapitation passed upon Ch'ung How has been temporarily remitted, and let him state that in this act is to be seen an evidence of the friendly sentiments of China towards Russia. In the treaty stipulations which he must negotiate, let him deal with the business and reach a satisfactory solution in accordance with our will as already expressed to him. Respect this.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL GORDON AT SHANGHAI.

Colonel Gordon arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning. It was nearly ten o'clock on Sunday night before the mails brought by the Ravenna were put on board the P. and O. Co.'s tender, and the Colonel remained on board the steamer at Woosung throughout the night, coming up with her to the Hongkew Wharf early this morning. Two Mandarins, dressed somewhat pretentiously, and who were said to have been sent down from Peking, went on board the vessel, as soon as she drew along side the wharf, to receive Colonel Gordon; but the gallant officer paid them little or no attention, prefering instead, to accept the hospitality of Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner of Customs, with whom he left the ship, and whose guest he will remain for a day or two. Colonel Gordon's old friends will be glad to learn that he has not forgotten them, and intends to pay them all a visit before leaving. We learn that the Colonel was living on half pay in characteristically humble style, in London when the Chinese Minister called on him. What transpired at the interview we have not been able to ascertain, but it need not be forgotten that according to a letter sent to the *Bombay Gazette* by Colonel Gordon, he afterwards regretted having entered into his engagement as Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. Arrived in India, the receipt of a communication from Li Hung Chang induced him to resign his appointment and proceed with all diligence to Peking. What he is going to do when he gets there nobody knows—not even he himself; although he says that in all probability he will return to London in a month or six weeks as "it is rather too hot for fighting. He is not quite sure, however; he seems to be unable to make up his mind. Certain it is that he will not place his sword at the service of the Chinese Government. This he is determined upon; and, he says it is no use giving them advice, for they will not heed it when it is given, The whole system, he insists, is corrupt, the military organization is useless—in fact, he says, rotten; and he holds that a nation that cannot find anybody but foreigners to appeal to for advice cannot expect to conquer in the field. Furthermore, he is so disgusted with the manner in which his obligations were violated in respect to the rebel chiefs that he is anything but favourably disposed towards helping China in her difficulty. The Colonel is somewhat reticent, and it would seem that he himself hardly knows what he is going to do. He says he has "half-promised to go and help the King of the Belgians to put down the African slave trade." We would, however, venture to hope that whatever influence he may possess, he will use it to prevent bloodshed. That he is animated by the best of motives can easily be understood when it is remembered that he went into "the previous affair" with £50, and came out with £100: whilst he could have had any amount of money had he chosen to accept it Colonel Gordon is not a rich man; nor, be it remembered have ever been the best friends to humanity.—*North China Herald.*

THE RUSSIAN'S AND THE CHINESE ON THE AMOOR.

At the present critical juncture, when there is a strong probability of a disturbance of friendly relations between China and Russia, the strategical position of the two powers, on the Amoor and in Manchuria, respectively, is deserving of some attention. Should the dispute between the two countries eventuate in an appeal to arms, Russia, while resting on the defensive in Eastern Torkistan, would in all probability commence active operations along the line of the Amoor, that being the only quarter whence she could hope to strike with effect at the enemy's vital parts. The Russians military forces in Eastern Siberia have been greatly under-estimated. In ordinary times, the troops distributed among the garrisons along the line from Irkutsk to the Amoor, down to Nicolajevsk, and along the Ussuri, as far south as Vladivostock, number not less than 46,500 men, stationed as follows:—

Vladivostock	3 500
Nicolajevsk	2,000
Sofijevsk	2,000
Kasakevich	2,000
Blagovesh'chensk	6,000
Albazin	2,000
Stretinsk, Nertshinsk	5,000
Chita, Verchneudinsk	8,000
Irkutsk	16,000
	46,500

To these must be added some 20,000 Cossacks, scattered along the banks of the Lower Amoor and the Ussuri, in bodies of from 50 to 400, engaged in agriculture and the chase in time of peace, but ready to enter upon active military service whenever called upon. These are under the care of a special administration, the seat of which is at Michael Seminoff, on the Amoor. With respect to the reinforcements sent to this district, by sea and land, within the last few months, and those already *en route* or about to be despatched, we are as yet without reliable information; but they must be considerable.

An army advancing from either the Amoor or the sea province would meet with but few natural obstacles on its march into Manchuria. The Ussuri and the Sangari—but especially the latter—afford excellent modes of ingress to the heart of the country, as far as Kirin and Petuné. Kirin has a population of over 600,000, and is the largest and wealthiest town of Northern Manchuria. The native craft which navigate the Sungari consume about eight days in the trip between its mouth and the town of San-sin, and about a month in reaching Kirin and Tsi-tsi-har, or Zi-zi-har. Since 1861, the practicability of navigating these rivers by means of steamers has repeatedly been proved by the Russians, and suitable vessels have long been kept in readiness by them, awaiting opportunity for actual use. From Vladivostock, there is a good road to Turvrog, and thence, by a convenient pass across the mountains, into the valley of the river Murren, and the other Chinese territory beyond as far as San-sin. Another important road is the one leading from Passiet to Hunchan and Ninguta, which is even practicable for carriages. The left flank of a Munchurian army would be equally exposed to the atack of an enemy from the Trans-Baikal side, the frontier along the Argoon being well lined with Cossack stations and forts, which could easily be made to connect with the road to Chailer and Tsi-tsi-har, in Chinese territory. Along the entire course of the Amoor, Afgoon, and Ussuri, the Chinese are fortified at only one point; namely, at Afgoon. And even that supposed stronghold is very weak. It is connected by a mountain road with the walled cities of Mergen and Tsi-tsi-har, both of which are situated on the banks of the Nonni, the principal affluent of the Sungari. Another road of some importance is that following the right bank of the Ussuri. It has numerous Cossack stations at convenient intervals, and in a winter campaign would prove of the utmost value to an invading force. The winter season, indeed, would seem to favour an invasion, rather than otherwise. Whilst, at that time of the year, navigation on the Sungari, as on the adjacent rivers is closed by the ice, communication by land is greatly improved. The broad valleys and the vast tracts of prairie-land, all of which are intersected by hundreds of creeks and streams, and abound in extensive swams, are converted by the severe frosts which assert their power for fully five months out of the twelve, into smooth highways, available alike to pedestrians and vehicles. An immense cart traffic commences, all over the country, and as far south as Newchwang, as soon as winter sets in; the frozen prairie-lands, the fields, swamps, and rivers, forming, as it were, one vast open road. Nor need the invader hamper himself by carrying much in the way of supplies. Abundant stores of pulse, cereals, meat, and even whiskey, are to be obtained in most parts of the country; and at no other time are the depots so plentifully supplied as in the winter, owing to the fact that the crops are then all housed, awaiting transportation in the early spring. At Petune, the great roads from the West and the East unite, and other routes start South towards Monkden, where the Imperial highway to Peking begins. The condition of this last-mentioned road is not such as to merit so high sounding a title as that bestowed on it. It was once a good road, but has been allowed to fall into complete disrepair; and at the present moment it is in no better condition than any of the common roads of the country,

Northern Manchuria is divided into two provinces, Tsi-tsi-har and Kirin. It has always been under military rule, but within the last few years, its population having largely increased, and it having been seen that peace and good order could be better maintained under a different form of rule, the establishment of a civil form of Government has been petitioned for, and urgently pressed:—*Celestial Empire.*

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25 do carte blanche sparkling hock.
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Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.

ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	... ..
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	...
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	...
BRANDY.		
Mulle Frere's Brandy	„ 19 0	per doz. qts.
F. Dessandier & Co. * Do.	„ 24 0	..
Do. **	„ 28 8	...
Fromy and Rogers *** 3 Stars Cognac	„ 30 0	..
Boulestin & Co	„ 19 0	..
CLARETS.		
From H. and O. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	...
From Montesquil Frank Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	„ 26 0	Rs. 28 0
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Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulsan	„ 26 0	...
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BEER.		per 2 doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	„ 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

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A LARGE commodious well-furnished House called WILDERNESS, situated at Malabar Hill, up to the end of September next. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME English-built VICTORIA with a moveable Dicky, suitable either for a pair of Galloways or a single horse.

Just landed, a new 4-seated CANOE BAROUCHE built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A office Miniature BROUGHAM, the property of Surgeon General Hunter, proceeded to England. Price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

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Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

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Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
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SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 5 off, 14-3 high, a thoroughly broken charger up to weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A handsome dappled Grey pair of Persian Horses, 5 and 7 years, 14-3 high, very stylish in harness, fast and thoroughly quiet, and steady to drive, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 5 years, 14-1 high, broken to double harness and have been regularly driven, Rs. 600.

A Bay thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog-Cart Horse, Rs. 600.

A pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 6 years old, over 12 hands, broken and very quiet, Rs. 600.

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A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-3 high, a capital Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.

A Bay pair of Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

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FRENCH SOUPS.

	Price per Tin.
Tapioca de L'Etoile	Re. 1-4 and 1-15
Gluten	„ 1-4
Riz au Gras, with puree of Vegetables	„ 1-6
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Riz au Gras Julienne	Re. 1-6
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Concentrated Bonillon	Re. 1-8 and 2-8
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Each Tin contains the mode of preparations. This produce must not be confounded with the Extracts of Meat.

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JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
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Smelling Bottles
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With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

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SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available, HAMILTON & Co., have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to sizes.

Gents'
Signet
and
Gem Rings.
Sleeve Links
and
Solitaires.
Studs
and
Buttons.
Scarf Pins
and
Rings.

July 16th, 1880.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
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The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim,	8	8
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Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
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Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14	8

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Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9	8
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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. I possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s 6d; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury.]

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for ever constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophospite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

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Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILLULÆ OR VITÆ, VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headaches, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health [life's greatest blessing], a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. Every package of Dr De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—Richard."

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—Kingsley.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED!

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—

A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates its The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—" All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"Success in Life."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1880.

SOMETHING ABOUT KANDAHAR.

Kandahar is situated on a level plain covered with cultivation. On the south and east are detached hills; on the north and west a low ridge. Its shape is an irregular oblong, the length being from north to south, and with a circuit of 3 miles, 1,006 yards. It is surrounded by a ditch, 24 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and by a wall which is 20½ feet thick at the bottom, 14½ feet thick at the top, and 27 feet in height.

The wall is made of mud hardened by exposure to the sun, and without revetment of stone or brick. The length of the west face is 1,967 yards, of the east 1,810, of the south 1,345, and of the north 1,164.

There are six gates, *viz.*, the Bardurani and Kabul on the east face, the Shikarpur on the south, the Herat and Topkhana on the west, and the Idgah on the north.

The gateways are defended by six double bastions, and the angles are protected by four large circular towers. The curtains between the bastions have 54 small bastions distributed along the faces.

From the Herat gate a street runs to the Kabul gate through the city, and another commencing from the Shikarpur gate leads to the citadel, crossing it at right angles near the centre. At the point of their intersection is a large dome 50 yards in diameter, which is called the Charsu. These four principal streets are about 40 yards wide, and are lined with shops and houses.

These streets are named after the gates to which they respectively lead from the Charsu, except in the case of the street which goes to the citadel, and is named the Shahi bazaar. This street is very narrow both at its south and north entrances, and leads first into an open space in front of the citadel having the Nikara Khana on its west.

There are smaller and narrower streets which run from the prinicipal ones towards the city walls (all crossing each other at right angles), between which and the houses there is a road about 25 yards wide all round the city.

Kandahar is divided into districts inhabited by different tribes. The south-west quarter of the city has four great divisions, *viz.*, the Barakzai extending down the Shikarpur and Herat bazaars, having south of them the Hindustani quarter and west that of the Alekozais, while in the extreme south-west corner of the city between the two last is the Nurzai quarter; the south east quarter appears to be occupied principally by Popalzais. In the north-east quarter the portion stretching on the north of the Kabul bazaar is occupied by Bamezais north of them, and to the north-east angle of the city is the Bardurani quarter, while between them and the citadel is the Atchakzai quarter. In the south-west portion of the north-west quarter are the houses of the Alizais, and north of them is a district called Mahala Mirza, while north of it again is Ahmad Shah's tomb, the Topkhana, Farashkhana, the residence of the Topchi Bashi and other houses. But these divisions relate to the principal tribes who inhabit the city. The merchants and shopkeepers also occupy separate streets or portions of streets in one or other of the quarters thus described. For instance, the cloth merchant run down the east side of the Shikarpur bazaar, and opposite to them are the saddlers and smiths From the Charsu towards the Kabul gate on the north of the Kabul bazaar are the Hindu bankers. In the opposite direction on the north of the Herat bazaar are the coppersmiths, and opposite them the poshtin and shoemakers. At the north end of the Shahi bazaar is the grass market, and next to it to the north-east the cattle market.

The number of houses in Kandahar is said by Hough to be 40,000, and by Bellew from 16,000 to 20,000.

The houses generally are built of sun-dried bricks and are flat roofed, and some are upper storied. The houses of the rich are enclosed by high walls, and contain three or four courts with gardens and fountains. Each court contains a building with several small apartments, and three or four large halls reaching to the roof, supported by wooden pillars, carved and painted. The appartments open on the halls and are filled up with paintings on the walls, and looking-glasses let into the recesses.

There are some buildings with roofs formed with flat arched domes, with a hole at the top in the centre, and made of sun-burnt bricks; these apertures admit the light. These houses are to be seen chiefly in the suburbs outside the city in ranges containing several together; they have on one side doors, but no windows or regular fire-places.

The citadel is situated at the north of the city, south of it is an open space called the Topkhana, which affords a place of arms; west of it is an open face in which is situated the tomb of Ahmad Shah, Durani, which is an octagonal structure, overlaid outside with colored porcelain bricks, and surmounted by a gilded dome surrounded by small minarets. It overtops all the surrounding buildings, and its dome attracts the attention of the traveller approaching the city from a distance.

THE DEFENCES OF KANDAHAR.

The following is chief part of the report of Lieutenant Durand on the defences of Kandahar:—

"The modern city of Kandahar is situated on a plain on the left bank of Argandab, but is separated from that river by an intervening range of mountains. A break in the continuity of the latter affords an easy and free communication between the plain of Kandahar and the valley of the Argandab.

"With the natural predilection for sites connected with a range of hills, old Kandahar was placed at the base of the Chehlzinak mountain, enclosing with three main fronts a considerable portion of plain, whilst the fourth front was the mountain in question. This, from its singular form and precipituous sides, was deemed inaccessible, and a more secure barrier than the artificial works at its base which were made to rest upon it. The remains of old Kandahar are on a much larger scale, and have a more formidable appearance than any of the later military works constructed in Afghanistan. The massiveness of rampart and width of ditch are of themselves imposing. Nadar Shah, who beleaguered and after a long siege captured old Kandahar, showed the weakness of its site, and the experience thus obtained was probably the cause of modern Kandahar being given its present locality, that is in the plain and well clear of all hills.

"The modern city is laid out on a nearly regular plain having a mean length of about 5,500 feet, with a mean breadth of 400 feet. The defences consist in an earthen rampart, the terreplei of which has a command of about 22 feet above the surrounding plain. In thickness the mass averages a top breadth of from 10 to 12 feet, and a bottom breadth of about 20 feet. The parapet, which forms a continuation of the outer face of the rampart, adds in general about 9 feet to its height; in section the parapet is very weak, being only 2 feet thick at top and 3 feet thick at bottom; double tier of loopholes are pierced, but no banquette exists. The rampart is flanked by circular towers placed at distances of from 200 to 300 feet from centre to centre.

"The ditch varies both in breadth and depth; it may, however, be stated to average a top breadth of 24 feet, and a depth of 12 feet, and may by means of the canals from the Argandab be filled with water. At some points the escape of the ditch has a faussebraie, consisting of a weak parapet; but even this is not continuous, and as the ditch is excavated in a line nearly parallel to the general direction of the ramparts, it is nowhere properly flanked. The counterscarp can however be seen from the rampart in consequence of the thinness of the parapets, but the escarp side in general affords good cover if the ditch be empty.

"There are six gateways, one on each of the short, and two on each of the long, faces of the city. The gates are single, and by way of precaution are placed in one or other of the two towers at each gateway, and not in the short curtain between them. A small outwork, intended as a kind of demi-lane, was in course of construction at each gateway with the view of covering the approach and checking assaults of open force on these insecure points. The works in question were not completed at the time that the flight of the Kandahar chiefs put a stop to the construction of these, and also of similar works commenced at the corner towers with the view of strengthening the salient angles.

"The rampart is throughout in ill repair, but more particularly so on the northern front, where in some parts it would require very little battering to effect a practicable breach. This side may probably have been paid less attention to from the circumtance of the ground in its front being a hard gravelly soil, which it may have been thought would of itself prevent the north front from being the one selected for an attack.

"The citadel is situated on the northern side, and occupies the greater part of an open space of about 1,400 feet in length by as many in breadth, the wall is of earth, is weak in section, and out of repair. There is a ditch round the wall, but as usual the excavation is not continued at the gateways, a portion being left uncut for the sake of the roadway. The houses of the chiefs are inside the citadel.

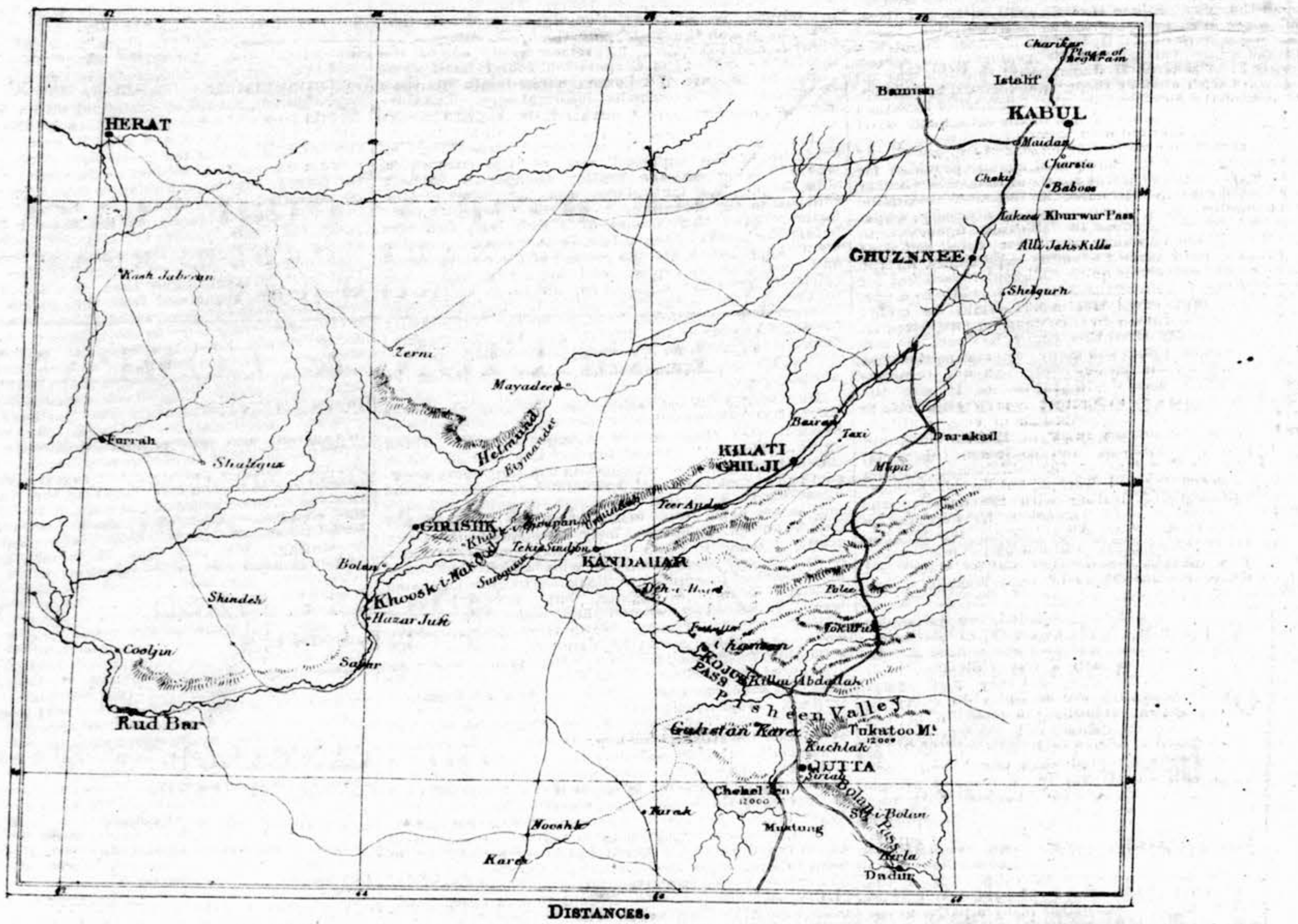
"The villages around Kandahar are admirably adapted to give shelter to troops. The houses usually consist of thick walls of sun-dried bricks, supporting solid arched roofs of the same material; any of these villages admit of being easily turned into strong posts, from which it would be difficult to dislodge the possessors.

To the east, south-east, and south-west of Kandahar villages of the above description occur at distances of from 6 to 12,000 yards from the city wall, whilst vineyards, orchards, tombs, and mud walls of various kinds yield some cover sometime close up to the ditch. The demolition of the mud walls here alluded to was on the south side partially effected by the chiefs before the arrival of the British force, yet there still remained plenty of cover of the kind in question.

From the foregoing details, it is evident that Kandahar in its present condition is exceedingly week, being secure from a well ordered attempt to carry the place by a *coup de-main* If attacked by a few battering guns, the insignificance of the parapets, the long straight lines of ramparts, the weakness of section and ill condition of the latter, and the small dimensions of the ditch, would cause a beseiger but little trouble in overing the defensive efforts of the garrison. The latter with reference to the extent of the place must needs be numerous, and could not fail to undertake its defence against a tolerably equipped enemy with the feeling of being to all intents and purposes compromised against the attacks of an undisciplined force, or against the tumults of an ill affected population.

The above information is extracted from Colonel C. M. MacGregor's valuable compilation "For Political and Military Reference."

MAP SHOWING THE PART OF AFGHANISTAN CHIEFLY EFFECTED BY THE PRESENT OPERATIONS.



DISTANCES.

Quetta to the Kojuk Pass	79½	Miles.
Kojuk to Kandahar	68	,,
Kandahar to Ghirisk	75½	,,
Kandahar to Guznee	231¾	Miles.
Do. to Kabul	316	,,
Do. to Jarrah	236½	,,
Kandahar to Herat (Southern route)	400½	Miles.
Do. to Herat (Northern route)	367	,,
Do. to Khelat-i-Ghelzai	87½	,,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE LATE DISASTER.

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—It is stated that General Burrows's advance was ordered from Simla. The telegraph will have proved a snare if it has led the powers at Simla to think that they could conduct a campaign by means of it, leaving the generals in command no real resposibility.

THE *Bombay Review*:——The public mind has recovered from the stunned feeling induced by the magnitude of the unexpected disaster of Kushki-Nakud; but anxiety and distress still pervade the mind of everyone who dwells on that catastrophe and traces the omissions or errors that led up to it. The official telegram of the 3rd, which—by reason of the perverse political geography of the present day—had to come round by Simla, was not read by the public here until Thursday morning. It gives a fairly complete outline of the calamitous episode; but it has been skilfully contrived so as to leave out all details that could be reserved, except the grim and grievous list of killed, missing, and wounded. This last word reminds us of one large detail, from which it is perhaps well that the veil has not been lifted during these first ten days of the grievous news. We refer to the wounded, and their probable agonising condition, unless, as is too probable, their cruel foes have, according to the 'tender mercies of the wicked' cut short their sufferings. The Bombay Government have fully recognised the urgent call for surgical aid in deputing ten medical officers to proceed speedily to the front: but we fear two or three days have been lost in sending off these messengers of relief. Another detail that it does not do to dwell upon, is the question what has become of the camp followers—the muleteers, dooley bearers, Commissariat coolies? All these things follow the fortune of war, but the searching question is going round and will be closely discussed, long after we know five times more than is at present available—why and how did such grievous ill fortune befal our troops? The answer that first arises is—woful lack of local information, disregard of the enemy, a small force outnumbered, and, we must say it, out generalled. Who is responsible for these things? We look first to the Chief of Division General Primrose who sent out General Burrows, and kept back General Brooke. But, again, it will not be known for several weeks to come how far this utterly inadequate preparation to meet the numerous Herat army—well equipped, well led, well supplied with artillery—was directed or controlled by the military advisers of the Viceroy.

THE *Bombay Chronicle*:—It is said that ordinary care and precautions would have prevented the occurence which has resulted in the loss of so many valuable lives and a heavy shock to the prestige of the British army for the time being, and of which the ulterior effects cannot as yet be accurately measured. In the midst of such untoward occurrence it is a great solace to learn authoritatively, that most active measures for retrieving the disaster of Khushki-Nakhund are in progress, and that General Sir F. Roberts from Kabul, and General Phayre, who lost no time in securing the Khojak Pass, are hurrying on in good force to the relief of General Primrose, now shut up in the fortress of Kandahar. We have not the slightest doubt that the British troops will soon have vindicated the honour of the British Flag and the superiority of British valour and discipline. But the thought will continue to wrankle, that more than once during this Afghan war the intelligence department on the side of the British, such as what that means in Europe, has been found to be in the most miserable condition if not almost wanting. Blind confidence in the capacity and good luck of British troops, however few their number and bad their organisation or disposition, and a reprehensible disregard of knowledge as to the strength and strategy of the enemy, have been more than once apparent in the course of the present war, until the same has resulted in the catastrophe that is being deeply and universally deplored.

THIS stupendous disaster, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, arises from several causes; the negligence or incompetence of some of our military officers, the rottenness of our intelligence department, our over-weening conceit in ourselves which teaches us that an Englishman is a match for any number of other men, and, of course, the desire to do every thing as cheaply as possible. We have paid indeed a dear price for thus endeavouring to conduct the Afghan campaign in a half-hearted, politico-military sort of manner; but it is almost useless to expect that the lesson learnt a few days ago will be remembered by us in future wars. We must not omit to notice the fact that Ayub's troops were armed with breechloaders, that his men were kept well in hand, his cavalry advanced at the right moment, his guns served well, and his formation regular and well kept; and we may naturally ask from whence were these arms of precision procured, and by whom was Ayoub advised? The answer would seem to be as plain as the question—Russia.

THE CORPORATION AND THE C. D. ACT.

THE Government proposals with reference to the C. D. Act were further considered at the adjourned meeting of the Corporation on Friday. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided, and there were also present:—Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Messrs. M. R De Quadros, E. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, H. E. Jacomb, F. Mathew, Professor P. Peterson, Surgeon Major J. Pinkerton, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. W. M. Wood, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, Hurkissondas Narotamdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Joomabhoy Laljee, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Lukmidas Khimjee, Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Raghoonath Narayen Khote and Venayekrao Ramchander Luxmonjee.

Half an hour elapsed before a quorum was formed. The Chairman having called upon Dr. Cook to re-open the discussion,

Dr. Cook said that, before he made his reply, he should like to hear all that could be said on the other side. He preferred this course, in order that what he had to say might be as exhaustive as he could make it. He would suggest that the opposition, like the Philistines of old, should put forward some giant Goliath, who might fight a battle for them without the innumerable bits of little odds and ends, and reiteration of the same thing over and over again. Let those on the other side who wished to speak say something new and somewhat more to the point.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—This is a preliminary speech, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Cook—I spoke in reply to the Chairman's question.

The Chairman—I called upon Dr. Cook in accordance with his observations at the last meeting.

Dr. Cook—On seconding the amendment I simply said that I preferred to keep what I had to say for a future occasion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then rose and said that without pretending to answer to the description that Dr. Cook gave of a Goliath on the side of those who were opposed to a grant being made for the purpose of carrying out the C. D. Act, he begged to throw out a few suggestions for the consideration of the meeting. In the first place, with regard to the rider which Mr. Geary had asked the Chairman to incorporate with his motion, and which at his request was done, he might say that it appeared to him to be rather vague and indefinite, and did not in his opinion answer its object. It was to this effect—"But that when the finances of the Municipality admit of it, the Corporation would be prepared to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of disease, in addition to the charges already incurred for the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal and police hospitals." Mr. Nowrojee did not know on what basis, or on what estimate, the sum of Rs. 15,000 was inserted in the rider. He did not know how Mr. Geary had arrived at the figures, or what was the nature and character of the additional hospital accommodation for which he asked the Corporation to make an annual grant, not commencing with this year, but at some future time, when the finances of the Municipality were expected to be in a more flourishing condition. Again, Mr. Nowrojee supposed that he (Mr. Geary) being a bitter opponent of the Act, and of the enforcement of that Act in Bombay did not mean that Rs. 15,000 was the sum intended to apply to the support of a lock hospital, which was a part and parcel of the C. D. Act machinery, and which was to be set going in this city at the instance of Government. He, therefore, concluded that Mr. Geary was for a voluntary hospital accommodation. If that were the case, it was necessary that this and other doubts should be cleared up, and with that view he would suggest, in place of Mr. Geary's rider, if that gentleman and the Chairman had no objection, a rider which would answer the object they had in view in a clearer and more definite form. The rider was to this effect: "But if the existing hospital accommodation in the city of Bombay for patients afflicted with the disease and desirous of seeking relief be found to be insufficient, the Corporation will be prepared annually to contribute a reasonable amount towards the cost of establishing and maintaining a separate ward in connection with the Goculdas Tejpal or Sir J. J. Hospital, so long as the finances of the Corporation admit of making such a grant." Mr. Nowrojee trusted that this would commend itself to the Corporation, and prehaps Mr. Geary would be so good as to state if he objected to the substitution of his own rider by the one proposed on the grounds just stated. At the same time, he asked the Corporation to bear in mind that it appeared from the annual report of the Goculdas Tejpal hospital which was enjoying an annual grant of Rs. 36,000, and from the report of Sir J. J. Hospital, that there was no complaint whatever made of want of accommodation for patients afflicted with the disease. But if a want to that effect were brought to the notice of the Corporation, in the terms of the rider suggested by him, there would be nothing to prevent the Corporation from making an adequate grant to supply the want. It must be understood that the grant must be for a voluntary purpose, and not for taking possession of prostitutes and locking them up in a lock hospital. A great deal was said about the C. D. Act having been introduced in several towns in Great Britain of which this country was an appendage. But one important fact might not be patent to the members of the Corporation, which was that, in all such towns in Great Britain where the Act was introduced, the Municipalities did not contribute a farthing towards its maintenance and support, so far as his (Mr. Nowrojee's) information enabled him to say. He asked the Corporation to bear this important fact in mind in coming to a conclusion upon the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Will you let us know where it is so stated.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee replied that it was a well-known fact; but if he was wrong, gentlemen on the opposite side like Mr. Dosabhoy and Dr. Cook, whose researches on the subject were very elaborate and extensive, would enlighten him and the Corporation upon the point. So far as his inquiries went, he was enabled to say that all the expenses of carrying out the Act wherever it was introduced in Great Britain, were exclusively borne by Government, and not by the Municipalities. Then with regard to the proposal of making a grant of Rs. 15,000 annually, the Corporation would be pleased to remember the fact that that donation, if made, was not to be made for a year or two, but must be continued from year to year. This must be the case, because Government desired that there should be a steady and continuous working of the Act, and it was in pursuance of this object that they called upon the Municipality to make a contribution of half the working expenses. Therefore the amendment of Mr. Dosabhoy would commit them to a permanent grant—that is to say, so long as the Government continued to work the Act. So it all came to this, that the investment of Rs. 15,000 a year involved capital of about four lakhs of rupees. He asked the meeting whether their finances, independently of many other valid objections urged by the speakers on his side, admitted of an outlay of such a large sum of money for the purpose. The financial objection in itself appeared to him to strike at the root of the proposal for granting an allowance. Before acceding to the proposition of Government, Mr. Nowrojee begged the Corporation to bear this fact in mind, that for want of funds they had been compelled from year to year to postpone sanitary and other works of very great importance and utility. These were of paramount importance,—of infinitely greater importance than the working of an Act like this. He need not refer the meeting to the large estimates for new works presented by the Municipal Commissioner and involving a very heavy expenditure. Many of these works which were brought to the notice of the Town Council were very urgent, and the Council were obliged to keep them in abeyance—in the back ground—for want of funds. Funds were not easily forthcoming for the construction of drains, for carrying off the water and bad smells, for the construction of roads and for providing an adequate number of lights. Then there was the question of completing the scheme of watersupply. There was also another question which would sooner or later be brought forward, namely, the organisation of an independent fire brigade at a very heavy cost. (Hear, hear.) In

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the aggregate this scheme would involve an outlay of two lakhs and half of rupees. All these were works of importance and urgency before which the proposed Act sank into insignificance—an Act which was, after all, of doubtful efficacy and propriety. These works had a prior claim to their purse, and how could the Corporation sanction grants for carrying them out if they were to waste their money on the proposed Act? This consideration alone, independent of others which were so forcibly brought to their notice, ought to be sufficient to induce them to negative the amendment of his friend, Mr. Dosabhoy.

Mr. Raghoonath N. Khote said that if there was one question more than another on which much could be said on either side, it was the question now under discussion by the meeting. It must be admitted on all hands that the disease did exist and had long existed in all countries, and among all nations on the face of this globe. How it originally came into existence was a problem, that might defy even medical research. This disease not only stood foremost in the list of those maladies which afflicted mankind generally and especially those whose indiscretion had brought the suffering upon themselves, but it was unfortunately sent down in various hideous forms to innocent posterity. It brought in its train many other frightful diseases. All these were undisputed facts, and there was no denying them. It was no doubt very fine to say that they ought to give no legislative importance to vice, as some speakers had said the C. D. Act had a tendency to do. He (Mr. Khote) failed to see how the C. D. Act did that; its aim and object was, on the contrary, most humane, for it was designed to grapple with the disease, as they found it, and no more. (Hear, hear.) Why, Mr. Khote said, it might be argued, that because they granted licences to grogshops they thereby gave legislative encouragement to drunkenness. (Mr. Gosling said, some think so.) He (Mr. Khote) said that it was no such thing. He maintained that they rather thereby tried to bring drunkenness under control. The C. D. Act tried to do the same. He said he need hardly labour these sentimental views. Their object was to deal with humanity as they found it, and not with what it ought to have been. (Hear, hear). Why, if their primitive parents had not sinned, they should have all been saints to this day, (laughter) but such they must confess to their great mortification they were not. (Renewed laughter). The only point, therefore, they had to consider was how best to improve matters as they existed. The legislature had thought it expedient to promulgate the C. D. Act. That body had declared that this measure would tend to reduce, if not perhaps eventually to eradicate the disease altogether. The intention of the Act, therefore, was beyond all cavil to further the best interests of humanity. If it was at all possible to put that Act into force with any reasonable hope of success, they must all lend their unreserved help towards the achievement of that hope. They all knew that in theory no tax was so equitable, fair and just as the income tax; it made everybody pay according to his means, and was therefore equal in its incidence. In the same way the C. D Act contemplated to relieve society of a scourge, of which consequences were most disastrous. But although the Income Tax Act and the C. D. Act were so wise and just in theory, and were no doubt best intentioned, yet they must have angels to practically administer them both. (Hear, hear.) Human agency could scarcely pretend to produce such beneficent results. However ingeniously the C. D. Act might have been framed and intended to be administered, it could not reach the disease extant, as it must necessarily have been amongst the different phases of society and in different hidden nooks and corners of such a large and extensive town as theirs, a town full of a heterogeneous community of varied classes of people from different parts of the country. Their doctors, who werein charge of their hospitals and had had large practice, would bear testimony to the fact that the disease was extensively prevalent amongst such classes of the people in Bombay as were not at all to be reached by the C. D. Act. The women to whom alone it was intended to apply, formed only an infinitesimally small fraction of the source, from which the propagation of the disease took place. The cure of diseased persons would hardly be any considerable benefit to the general public of Bombay. It might perhaps secure the health of their sailors and soldiers principally, but it would hardly be conducive to the relief of even the lowest classes of the inhabitants of this large town. The Municipal fund, therefore, Mr. Khote submitted, could not be legitimately applied to a purpose which was more within the sphere of the imperial administration of this country than within that of the civic Government of this town. If Government thought that it would give relief to some appreciable extent to sufferers among the general public of Bombay, he (Mr. Khote) feared they were much mistaken; and he could not, therefore, see his way to make a grant from the ratepayers' money to meet expenses attendant on its administration. But he could not ignore the fact that there was considerable distress from this disease caught by persons from sources other than those the C. D. Act contemplated to overtake; and he should, therefore, without any hesitation and with the approval of his conscience, vote money from the Municipal Exchequer towards the defrayal of expenses for additional hospital accommodation, of which there was at present a crying want, for the treatment especially of the diseases. He continued that with all due deference to the powers that be, he must confess his inability to applaud the wisdom of Government in forcing this Act on the people of this place, especially through the agency of the police. The Act itself was formidable, and oppressive, and was a direct invasion on the liberty of the people.

Dr. Cook—What people?

Mr. Khote answered that they were the subjects of Her Majesty's Government. He resumed that Government had, he was surprised to find, thought it proper in their wisdom to render the Act worse and more dreadful by the employment of the police for the purposes of setting the Act agoing. This would give rise to any amount of discontent and foul play, and thus thwart even the small benefit that might likely accrue from it. This Act had once been a failure in Bombay, and it was to be hoped Government were not courting a second failure, which was sure to be the result, if worked through the hands of the police. If Government would adopt a suggestion, which had occurred to him, they might render the Act far less distasteful and less oppressive. If a sufficient staff of graduates from their medical college was employed,—and they could get at present any number on moderate salaries,—with legal powers to conduct or compel bi-weekly examination within the house (not weekly as the Act had provided, which was of no use) and to grant certificates to those they might find free from disease, and to send *nolens volens* those whom they might find diseased to the Lock Hospital for treatment and cure, the horror with which the Act was now viewed, and sought to be avoided, might materially disappear, and, Mr. Khote ventured to say, the measure would then have a somewhat smooth working. (Applause.)

Mr. H. E. Jacomb said that on reading the last debate on this subject, which took place in Parliament four years ago, he inferred that the opposition to the Act had lessened as certain facts had become better known.

The Chairman.—The subject was discussed last in 1878.

Mr. Jacomb said that some of the opponents of the Act had lent him the blue book, and he certainly did not find the debate in them.

The Chairman.—I am afraid that the blue-book containing the last debate is not yet out.

Mr. Jacomb, in continuation of his speech, said the main objections urged in England against the introduction of the Act were that it stimulated vice, it hardened the women, and rendered reformation almost impossible, also that it was repugnant both in a medical and in a police point of view. In regard to the first objection, if it could be shown conclusively that more of evil than good resulted from the Act, he should not stand up and speak in favour of it. But it was absurd to say that prostitution had increased to any given extent since the introduction of the Act. Experience of the practical working of the Act showed clearly that juvenile and casual prostitution had very largely diminished under its influence, and that reformation, as might be expected, was brought about on account of the facilities afforded by the lock hospitals, whilst other special agencies had increased to an extent that never could be accomplished by private and philanthropic agencies in the streets. These considerations led him to support a grant for the maintenance of a hospital, where the unhappy women might be properly tended, provided for, and advised, instead of being cast adrift to pass the final stage of their career anywhere, perhaps in a ditch. Admitting that there was a possibility of some stimulous to vice arising from this Act, and the hardening effect of examination upon the women, he was nevertheless of opinion that the Act indicated a direction from which much more of moral good than harm was certain to arise. The greatest benefit of the Act would no doubt accrue to the general public, and he Registrar General's report entirely disposed of the allegation that the benefit of the Act was confined only to soldiers and sailors. The report to which he referred gave a sad proof of the ravages caused by the disease. It said that of more than 30,000 deaths from the disease, five-sixths were of children under five years of age. Let them think, too, of the amount of suffering among the survivors, many of them doomed from no fault of their own to a living death. As to the Act being practically a failure, it was of course difficult to bring women in and keep them on the register, and examination sometimes failed to detect disease, which often, also, was communicated between the examinations. He believed that these failures took place in cases not of the worst description. Referring to a remark of Mr. Geary that nineteen-twentieths of these women carried on their profession in secret, nobody knew where, Mr. Jacomb said that this was not consistent with another theory put forward by the opponents of the Act—namely, that immorality increased by reason of the absence of fear of the consequences. If this absence of fear led men to certificated women, how could clandestine prostitution exist and support itself? After being cured by the special agency provided for them by Government it was for them to decide whether they should give up their career for one more creditable. Great numbers were driven to vice by necessity, whilst some had other resources to fall back upon. As to Dr. Cunningham's opinion, he did not think sufficient weight had been given to famine experiences, for the existence of famine was quite sufficient to account for the temporary failure of the Act. It was idle to argue, he thought, that equal treatment should be meted out to men and women in this respect, as it was an utter impossibility that this could be done. It was true kindness to protect so many women against the result of their own imperious necessities, and to refuse such protection was death to others. It was the duty of Government to protect young girls and to prevent the outward manifestations of vice, and last, not least, to discourage luxury. Restriction would tend to promote marriage, and so lessen this social evil. He was well aware of the differences existing between this country and Europe, but he thought that the main principle of dealing with the question was the same everywhere. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the Corporation would second the humane endeavours of Government, and not be too much influenced by a literature somewhat out of date and written under circumstances of considerable excitement, and even of panic.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy objected, on principles of convenience, justice and necessity, to the introduction of the Act. They had no right beforehand to pledge their revenue in such a way. Strictly, their term of office would soon expire and they had, therefore, no right to bind their successors to do anything of the kind suggested. One thing seemed to be entirely ignored in the discussions, and that was that the medical profession—of course their medical friends in the Corporation were excepted—had more than once been charged with materialism by no means of a high character, and even with atheism. They were inclined to treat human beings as a herd of cattle, looking upon them as totally devoid of anything high or noble. They were not to surrender their judgment to the medical profession, because they (the medical men) had opportunities of witnessing the character of the disease. He remembered hearing of a medical gentleman who, whenever he was called in by a patient, was in the habit of saying the case was very serious, that there was a complication of diseases, and that he might die in 24 hours When the patient recovered the medical man took to himself the credit of effecting a wonderful cure.

Dr. Cook.—Can you name this medical man? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hormusjee said he was not prepared to mention the name.

Mr. Dosabhoy.—Then you ought not to have mentioned the matter.

Mr. Dadabhoy.—Why should I mention the name when it may only do harm to a gentleman of some character? (Laughter.) The testimony in favour of the Act was, the speaker continued, by no means uniform. If it were shown conclusively that it was possible in every given case so to work the Act as to eliminate the disease or at least in a measure to take it away they might consider whether the Act should be applied to Bombay. They had, however, no such evidence. He believed that the Act of 1878 had a permissive clause, permitting any town or city to avail itself at its own expense of the provisions of the Act, yet no such town or city had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded, so great was the repugnance which existed with regard to the Act.

Mr. Kapadia observed that the Corporation were bound to look at the morals of the community rather than at the physical aspect of the question. England was a religious country, and while on the Continent of Europe there were revolutions and counter-revolutions, England was always safe from such terrible events. With regard to the Act, he might remark that Lord Palmerston opposed it, and he even opposed foundling hospitals on the ground that they would tend to the encouragement of immorality. Of course at military stations it was necessary to take care of the health of the soldiers in order that they might be fit for fighting, but if Government applied regulations fit only for military stations to a great city with a population consisting of many varied races, he thought they would do great harm. The matter was one of conscience, too, and all religions, Christian, Mahomedan, Hindu and Parsee would not in any shape, directly or indirectly, give any sort of support to licentious habits. If the Lock Hospital were introduced it would become an institution, and the fact of the State recognising the thing would make it rather serious. When the Insolvent Act, commonly known as the 28th, was brought in people took such an advantage of it that commercial morality "went to pot," and Bombay which once had the finest credit in the world lost it, and the Act was obliged to be put down. If the Government wished to give relief in this matter they might attach a sort of ward to the hospitals now existing. He believed the adoption of the Act to be a retrograde movement towards brutality and barbarism.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy said it had been admitted that if a man was affected by disease he did not injure himself alone, but his generation. It was a paramount duty on their part to defray a certain portion of the expense in carrying out the objects of the Act and in co-operating with the Government in doing what was necessary.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee wished to take a different standpoint from all the speakers who had preceded him. He thought the discussion of the subject was distributed among three parties, the metaphysicians, the physicians and themselves, the Corporation. The metaphysicians were the editors, the learned professors, the second party were the medical gentlemen, the engineers who assisted in building hospitals, &c. The first professed to be the custodians of the morals of the people, the second professed to look after the health of the people, whilst the last named professed to be custodians of the rate-payers' money, and as such it was their duty to see that that money was properly spent. There were very many social evils, and one of their chief sources was poverty. But because poverty existed, were the Corporation prepared to establish a poor rate for its relief? If many of the poor unfortunates had the means of living they would not be in such a wretched and degraded state, and if poverty were removed from the city vice would to a certain extent be removed. If they spent money in relation to the C. D. Act they might be asked to contribute towards the mitigation of other social evils. Before spending money in the manner proposed by Government they had other duties to perform. He had been suffering again for the last six nights from a total want of water in the Fort, and "the old woman had been crying louder than ever." (Laughter.) The speaker then referred to the sums which the Corporation contributed towards the Goculdas Hospital and towards primary education, and asked where all this expenditure was to end.

Mr. Martin Wood said that the few remarks he was about to make would relate chiefly to the historical aspect of the question. He would refer the Corporation back to the time when the subject first came before them. It was important to notice how, from the first, the Government of Bombay had been careful of their own interests in regard to financial matters. They would not introduce the Act unless the Municipality defrayed half the expense, and the melancholy plea was put forward that the Act could be made to pay. However, the Government was not prepared to be quite so brazen-faced as that, and the Act was dropped after it had involved the Municipality in great expense. Then there came certain exigencies and the Government largely reduced the police grant. The Corporation and the at that time much abused Bench of Justices said it could not be expected, if the Government gave up their share, that the Corporation should not do the same. Mr. Nowrojee moved, and he (the speaker) seconded a resolution, by which the Corporation of that day declined to pay any more money for the purpose, and repudiated certain arrears which had been forced on them. The Government immediately issued a resolution, signed by Mr. Ravenscroft, in which the history of the C. D. Act was reviewed, and in which, he remembered, one of the incidents was that the Corporation found itself committed to the lease of a house, entered into by their Commissioner in a somewhat informal way. The Government, in dismissing the matter, demanded that the Corporation should pay 50 per cent. of all the expense which was incurred. He mentioned these things as evidence of the supposed zeal of the authorities, whose feeling on the matter seemed to be only skin deep. The next stage was the letter of the solicitor to the Government and the "urgent" resolution of the Government of March last, two days before Sir Richard Temple left. In that the Corporation were appealed to, on the ground of their enlightened and judicious enterprise and humanity and public spirit, to incur the expenditure and to go back again to the position already abandoned. The Municipal Commissioner estimated the share of the Municipality for the first year at Rs. 43,000, and he (the speaker) thought the last time it was only Rs. 30,000.

The Municipal Commissioner.—You are taking the whole expense.

Mr. Martin Wood said that the sum then was Rs. 21,000, and it really did not seem encouraging or hopeful that they should plunge into the thing again. The way in which the Act was carried out in Calcutta, and he had watched its working there, showed that a great deal of systematic oppression of the vilest kind was carried on through the police, although not much noise was made about it. This should induce any public spirited body to repudiate the thing utterly. Some of them might have noticed that a short time ago an unfortunate who wished to change her mode of life applied to the police to have her name removed from the register, but her application was refused. The woman had some friends who pushed the matter through to the High Court, and the woman gained her case. This showed one of the evils attaching to the Act, for though the police were not warranted in refusing a *bona fide* application of this kind, yet such cases of oppression would frequently crop up. He did not, therefore, wonder at the very natural dislike that their Police Commissioner had evidenced towards having anything to do with such an enactment. He (the speaker) believed something like a threat, not an official one, had been held out in one of the daily papers to the effect that if the grant were not given by the Corporation, Government would probably largely withdraw or reduce the police grant. Although this was not official it showed a feeling with which the Corporation would have to contend, but to yeild to it, as some members of the Corporation might be inclined to do, would be destroying the root of their institution. (Hear.) Mr. Dosabhoy had twitted the members of the Corporation with the fact that about a year or two ago they were quite willing that the Act should be introduced, and that the plea they could not afford it was put aside. He would remind Mr. Dosabhoy that at the time when a sort of half consent was given by the Corporation to the Act, the city of Bombay was to a great extent under an epidemic, not a physical, but a metaphysical one, of subserviency and time-serving. That was sufficient to account for any consent or half consent that came from those quarters at that period. Many things were done then in connection with their fearful sewerage system, water works, &c, which would not have been done if the Corporation and community of Bombay had been in their right mind.

As Dr. Cook stated that his reply would take up some considerable time, the meeting was then adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before MR. JUSTICE M. MELVILL and MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE EMPRESS VS. DURWAS GOVIND AND TWO OTHERS.

WE publish to-day the full text of the judgment delivered by the court in this case, a report of which appeared in our last issue. It will be noticed that the turning point in the case was the credibility or otherwise of the evidence of one of the principal witnesses, Radhabai, the wife of the deceased; and that the special reason for their Lordship's disbelieving her evidence was that, for twelve days after the murder, she professed herself unable to identify the murderers.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in delivering judgment, said.—We think that the evidence in this case is not sufficiently reliable to sustain the convictions. The evidence of the witnesses Nos. 8 and 9, who profess to have seen the accused going to and from the scene of the murder, is thoroughly untrustworthy. This kind of evidence is invariably imported into murder cases, and, generally, in the opinion of this court, it weakens rather than strengthens the case for the prosecution. It is not explained how the police became aware that these witnesses knew anything about the affair; for they themselves say that they told no one. The evidence that two of the prisoners were at Bijapur up to 10 a. m. on the day of the murder proves nothing for or against them. It is quite consistent with the possibility of their having been at the scene of the murder on the same night. The evidence to connect the sandals found on the spot with the accused No. 3 is exceedingly weak and unreliable. The evidence to show enmity on the part of the prisoners is sufficient to indicate some ill-feeling; but it does not establish any recent quarrel, nor any sufficient motive for the perpetration of so brutal a murder. The case, therefore, rests entirely on the statements of these witnesses—Radhabai, Sangan Basapa, and Ramchundra. Radhabai professes to have recognized all the three prisoners. It appears, however, that when she was examined by a Second Class Magistrate on the day after the murder, she stated that she did not know who the murderers were, nor whether they were residents of her village or strangers. Considering that the prisoners were her own near relations, it is difficult to understand how, if Radhabai was able to make a statement at all, detailing what had taken place, she should have been unable to mention the names of the assailants. But supposing that this can be accounted for by the weak state of body and mind consequent on the injuries which she had received, this is not sufficient to account for her inability to indentify the murderers twelve days afterwards, which is shown to have been the case by a report made by the District Superintendent of Police to the District Deputy Magistrate on the 3rd March, 1880, which is among the papers in the case. This report also states that the prisoners were arrested "on suspicion" on the 2nd March (the murder having taken place on the 20th February); and the inference is that no certain information had been given to the police up to the 2nd March. Sangan Basapa professes to have recognized prisoner No. 3 as one of the murderers, and both he and Ramchundra state that the former almost immediately informed the latter that he had recognised prisoner No. 3. The explanation which is offered for Radhabai's omission to inform the authorities cannot apply to either Sangan Basapa or Ramchundra, but it is certain that neither of them informed the Second Class Magistrate that prisoner No. 3 was one of the murderers, nor is there anything to show that they gave any such information to the police. The inquest report shows that at the time of the inquest Ramchundra, on being questioned, merely said that, as no property had been stolen, he supposed the murder must have been committed from motives of enmity. In the absence of explanation, it is very difficult to reconcile such a statement with the supposition that Ramchundra was at the time aware of the name of one, if not all the murderers. From Ramchundra's statements before the Session Court and the committing Magistrate, the inference is that he never mentioned the name of prisoner No. 3 until six or seven days after the murder, when he says that his mother Radhabai told him who the murderers were. When Sangan Bassapa gave any information there is nothing to show; but it is clear that there must have been a considerable delay, and no explanation is offered for his reticence. In a case like this, in which one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution at first stated that she had not identified any of the assailants, and two other principal witnesses at first witheld the information which they afterwards said that they possessed, it was in the highest degree important that the police officer, who conducted the investigation, should be examined with a view to ascertain how and when the evidence for the prosecution was first forthcoming, and what it was which led to the apprehension of the prisoners. Such evidence in murder cases should seldom be dispensed with, and in the present case the omission to take it is specially to be regretted. We should be disposed even now to order such evidence to be taken; but it appears that the police investigation was conducted by the District Superintendent himself, and that officer is now no longer in the Kaladghee District. It is not likely that, at a distance from the scene of the event and from the police records, he would be able to give satisfactory evidence, and it would be scarcely fair to the prisoners that his evidence should be taken in their absence. We are always unwilling to interfere with a conviction in which the Judge and assessors have concurred, and especially when they have expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied that a particular witness—whose evidence, if believed, is conclusive—has given true and reliable evidence. But it is quite possible that Radhabai may have given evidence in such a manner as thoroughly to convince those who heard her that she was speaking the truth, and yet that the circumstances of the case may fairly tend to the conclusion that she, almost unconsciously to herself, stated more than she was justified in stating. We fear that it is but too common for witnesses in this country, when thoroughly convinced, that the accused is the person who committed an offence to say that they have actually seen what they believed to have happened. It is not suggested that there is any other person who had such ill-feeling against the deceased as to have been likely to compass his death; and it is therefore in the highest degree probable that the accused, or some, or one of them committed the murder. It is quite possible, therefore, that Radhabai may, on reflection, have come to the conclusion that the prisoners must have been the murderers; and it would not be difficult for her to go a step further and persuade herself that she had really recognised the prisoners. If so, she would naturally give her evidence in a manner which would have all the appearance of truth, for she would hardly be conscious to herself that she was telling anything more than the truth. For these reasons the convictions and sentences were reversed; and the accused were ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE POONA EXTORTION CASE.

(Before Mr. A. H. PLUNKET, City Magistrate.)

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, with Mr. Gungaram Bhau, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Baba Gokhlé, with Mr. Gudgil, for the accused.

The case against Mahomed Ali wullud Tyeb Ali has been proceeded at the instance of Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, contractor, of Poona, with attempting to extort money from him or his uncle Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, of Mhow. Under sections 384 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, the accused pleads not guilty.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

The accused in 1875, after some months' service as second clerk in the Commissariat office at Mhow, resigned in consequence of his reduction from second to fifth clerk. This he considered was brought about by the head clerk Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee. The accused then removed in Poona, and in March 1876 prepared a petition to the address of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in which he charged the head clerk Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee with official misconduct by attributing to him bribe taking from contractors, having an interest in contracts of the Commissariat Department, immorality, and general inefficiency. The petition also urged that accused resigned his employment as clerk, as he could not endure the humiliation of reduction he had been subjected to.

This petition was at accused's request drawn up at Poona by Mr. J. O. King, a law agent; a fair copy having been made it was signed by accused and given to Mr. King for the purpose of being shown to the complainant Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, with intimation that it would not be sent on to Government if Mr Adurjee would give accused Rs. 10,000 or induce his uncle Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, whom the petition defamed, to pay down that sum. Mr. King, who deposes to having known Mr. Adurjee well, undertook the business. Before, however, parting with the petition to Mr. King the accused took a receipt for it from him in the following terms:—

Poona, 19th March, 1876.

I hereby promise on my honor that the petition that I have got signed by Mahomed Ali should not be forwarded on without his permission. I hold myself responsible for any consequences.

J. O KING, Law Agent, Convent Street, Poona.

Accused, having given the signed petition to Mr. King, took back the original draft. Mr. King called on. Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee explained his mission and the terms on which the accused would consent not to send the petition on to Government and left the petition with Mr. Adurjee for perusal. The following day he called again on Mr. Adurjee in company with accused when complainant, meeting them in the verandah of his bungalow at Wanowri in Poona, brought out the petition and flinging it at accused and Mr. King, said it was an attempt to extort money and ordered them out of his house. On this occasion it is deposed, by complainant, that accused, finding him in a passion after perusal of the petition when he called with Mr. King, endeavoured to pacify complainant and asked him to send on the petition to his uncle, Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, adding that he was not asking for too much in demanding Rs. 10,000 from Eduljee Pestonjee to induce him to abandon the petition. Complainant, however, would not listen to any terms, and calling to his watchman ordered out accused and Mr. King, whereupon they left.

The foregoing interview is corroborated by complainant's brother, Framjee Dorabjee, his karkun, a sub-contractor and bangalow watchman (witnesses Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8).

Complainant states that he would at once have prosecuted the accused for attempting to extort money, but found that having parted with the petition to accused and Mr. King an essential ingredient was wanting to establish a prosecution.

The evidence rendered shows further that about the time accused and Mr. King were turned away by Mr. Adurjee, accused went to several of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee's friends at Poona—viz., Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hosang Jamaspjee, Khan Saheb Furdoonjee Pestonjee and Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy (witnesses Nos. 9, 10, and 11), read out to them the petition in draft in his possession and begged them to propose to Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee to buy his silence with money. That from none from these gentlemen did he meet with any encouragement. But that they, when an opportunity offered, mentioned to Eduljee Pestonjee the fact of accused's petition against him. That nothing further occurred until the beginning of 1879, when accused prosecuted the said Mr. King for criminal breach of trust in keeping back the petition of 1876, which was given to him to show to Mr. Adurjee. Major Trueman, Cantonment Magistrate, tried the case. At the trial the draft petition (exhibit A) and Mr. King's receipt (exhibit B) were put in by accused who was then complainant, and admitted that he had been to Mr. Adurjee's, but at the request of the latter's father Mr. Dorabjee (since dead), adding, however, that Mr. King did not accompany him. He stated before the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. King had permission to show the documents to Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee. He was to make some settlement to defray the damages and had suffered in being turned out of the department. The uncle of Adurjee Dorabjee was head clerk in the Mhow Commissariat Office, I was second clerk under his uncle, and through him I had to resign.

In his defence Mr. King admitted the receipt of the petition, that he had been instructed by accused to take up to Mr. Adurjee and his brother, Framjee, and to propose to them to communicate with their uncle at Mhow that accused consents not to expose him for a sum of Rs. 10,000. Mr. King put in a written statement detailing how he first waited on Mr. Adurjee with the petition, of his having left the document with him for perusal, and calling the following day with accused, when complainant threw the document at them and ordered them out, that subsequently he returned the petition to accused, but omitted to take back his receipt.

The trial ended in Mr. King's acquittal. Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, who was called as a witness for Mr. King's defence, deposes to having, after the conclusion of the trial, determined on prosecuting the accused for extortion, as evidence of the libellous petition was forthcoming in the copy filed at Mr. King's trial, but that business engagements prevented him from undertaking the prosecution until last month.

Mr. King, witness No. 3, the writer of the petition, has been examined. He admits its preparation under accused's instructions and to calling on Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee with it under accused's instructions to ask for Rs. 10,000 to keep him from sending it on to Government. He deposes to having communicated the proposal to Mr. Adurjee, who, being on the point of leaving his residence, told him to call another time, that he thereupon left, taking the petition back with him, but never called again with it. That he proceeded specially to Bombay and posted the petition there under registered cover to Adurjee Dorabjee's address in Poona, and never got it back. I think there was no special reason for posting it in Bombay. That the portions of the statement made by him at his trial—that he had called at Mr. Adurjee's with accused, that the petition was thrown back to them, that they were turned out, and that the document was given back to accused were false, he having been put up to say so by his pleader and Mr. Adurjee of which no proof is offered.

The accused admits the preparation of the petition and having left it with Mr. King to show to Mr. Adurjee with a view, to use the accused's own words, to defray the damages I (he) had suffered by being turned out of the Commissariat Department. He also admits that he had a copy of the petition by him, but has not up to date sent it in to Government. He denies that he applied to witnesses above mentioned—Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoosung, Khan Saheb Furdoojee Pestonjee and Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy—to make a settlement for him with Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee or that he showed them the petition or a copy of it.

Accused alleges that he did not make another copy of the petition and send it in to Government as the first copy which he supposed to be with Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee might be sent in also to show Government that he had been trying to extort money I consider the excuse very flimsy as if the petition was drawn up to be sent to Government it should have come in and not have been kept back for circulation.

The prosecution stigmatises accused's proceedings as a design to work upon the fear of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee and his nephew Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee by making out a defamatory petition against the former and intimidating by threats to send it on to Government unless a sum of money be paid to him, also that Mr. King has been induced to go over to accused's side to save him.

That the document is a slander and defamatory cannot be questioned. That if the accus d had been under a grievance he should have sent his complaint on charges as soon as his petition was ready, and not have traded with it by circulating it at Poona to intimidate the person slandered or his relatives, and in the and not sending it in though more than four years have elapsed since it was drawn up.

Besides the accused has within the past few weeks indiscreetly agitated the matter by printing and circulating a so styled confidential letter from himself to the address of Sir H. Daly, Agent to the Governor General at Indore, defaming Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee. The printed paper, having been sent by accused to the District Magistrate of Poona and received by the Court from that officer with complainant's complaint, shows that the so styled "confidential" letter was returned by Sir H. Daly's orders to accused. On this point the complainant further states that he is "aware that Sir H. Daly refused to let Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee take any notice of the accusations against him by accused, because Government know well enough that he is an old and tried servant of the Crown."

The accused's and Mr. King's animus against Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee has been disclosed during the present trial by the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of the 2nd instant (the date fixed for the hearing of the case) of a paragraph from a Poona correspondent headed "a serious case at Poona." The paragraph is clearly malicious and defamatory, and quite untrue in regard to the statement that Government had "issued instructions through the District Magistrate to have the proceedings in the case closely watched." Mr. King, when called upon by complainant's counsel, reluctantly admitted that he had sent the para. after being summoned as a witness in this case; that the paragraph was founded on "bazar talk," but that he had taken no steps to verify what he had heard before sending the communication to the newspaper. The paragraph is an improper one and should not have been published while the case was under enquiry.*

The accused's proceedings show intent to intimidate by threatening to harm the reputation of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee or to cause annoyance to his relatives at Poona.

The pleader for the accused urges that the charges cannot be sustained under the definition of the word "injury" given in section 44 of the Indian Penal Code that *fear* of "injury" is one of the requirements; o section 383 defining extortion, that no such injury a that defined in section 44 has been shown to have been attempted to be committed by the accused.

The section states that the word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property. The preceding section 43 explains that the word "illegal" is applicable to everything which is an offence or which is prohibited by law. In this case the accused defamed Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee by slanderous assertions cast upon him in the petition, and intimidated Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee and the said Khan Bahadoor by threatening to publish it by sending it up to Government unless he were given money.

I see no room to doubt the applicability of the section under which the charge is framed. I also consider the evidence adduced sufficient to establish the charge, and convict the accused. The complainant having delayed, though as he states unavoidably, to prosecute the accused, I am of opinion that exemplary punishment is not called for and that a fine will meet the ends of justice.

The Court finds that Mahomed Ali wullud Tyeb Ali is guilty of the offence described in the charge—namely, that Mahomed Ali wullud Tyeb Ali attempted to extort money from Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee or Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, and thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 384 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Mahomed Ali wullud Tyeb Ali shall pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default payment to undergo six months' rigourous imprisonment.

A. H. PLUNKETT,
6th August 1880. Magistrate First Class.

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* We have already explained how we came to publish the communication in question. We had no reason to believe the facts stated were untrue.—ED. B.G.